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Established 1887

EEC Seeks Non-U.S. Plan For Economic Recovery

By Paul Lewis

COPENHAGEN, April 9 (NYT)—Western European leaders agreed here yesterday to try to devise their own plans for economic recovery independently of the United States.

The plans call for a higher rate of economic growth and closer coordination of the European currencies to protect them against fluctuations

The proposals, to be presented to President Carter and to Canadian and Japanese leaders at a meeting in July in Bonn, will seek an annual rate of growth of 4.5 per cent by the middle of next year. The pro-

Still Unconfirmed

New Brigades Note

ROME, April 9-The Italian press reported today that the Red Brigades sent a messsage that al-

The reports said that the message was either in the form of a letter addressed by Mr. Moro to his family, a tape-recorded appeal by him or a written statement by the Red

Brigades.
The Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera quoted reliable sources as saying that the Red Brigades addressed the message to Mr. Moro's family, listing stiff demands for Mr. Moro's release.

he was breaking with the leftist ter-rorist group in what may be a ma-jor development for investigators. Massimo Maraschi, 26, consid-

Maraschi was actively helping them or why the statement was held back

He called the Moro kidnapping "foreign to the interests of the working class and the proletariat."

Telephone Tapped

downtown Rome.

The paper did not say to whom the call was made but it said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Franco Kin Has

MADRID, April 9 (AP)-Customs officers at Madrid airport seized 31 medals of gold and precious stones from Carinen Franco, Marquesa of Villaverda, only daughter of the late Spanish ruler Francisco Franco, when she was to leave spain Friday, the news agency EFE said today.

The new agency said the seized jewels were valued at about 2 milion pesetas or \$25,000 dollars. The marquesa was allowed to de-

part for Geneva, the news agency

jected rate for this year is 2.8 per

off a dispute with the United States by reluctantly indicating a readi-ness to discuss tighter safeguards for the use of the enriched uranium imported from the United States. would not agree to renegotiate the existing contract for uranium sup-plies as required by new U.S. legis-

toward European recovery, the

leaders of Western Europe's strong-est economic power, West Germa-

Said to Set Demands

legedly set an ultimatum and possi-ble conditions for the release of ex-Premier Aldo Moro, whom it kid-napped March 16 after killing his But the reports as carried by the

papers were conflicting and were not confirmed by authorities.

Brigades Member Defects

Meanwhile, a Red Brigades' leader said from his prison cell that

ered one of the founders of the group, said in a written statement Maraschi made his statement to the governor of Cuneo jail in northern Italy six days after the kidnapping. He asked that it be released to the media but the text was not made

public until yesterday.

Police would not say whether

Maraschi said: "I declare that I dissociate myself completely not only from this action but also from the whole political line of the Red Brigades organization."

The latest word from the Brigades reportedly was received after police tapped a telephone call in which the Marxist urban enertilla organization announced that it was leaving a message in a square in



Marquesa de Villaverde

Medals Seized

There was the time, for examole, when the North Vietnamese handcuffed his hands behind his

The West European leaders.

heads of the nine Common Market governments, also sought to head But they made it clear that they

In agreeing yesterday to work

ny, nonetheless gave no real sign that it was prepared to take more expansionary measures itself. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the hope of achieving a 4.5 per cent rate of growth by mid-1979 was "ambitious."

But the Europeans implicitly abandoned the U.S. tactic of urging West Germany and Japan to lead the world into stronger growth, which so far has not brought results. Instead, they stressed overall expansion as part of a package of reforms.

They said that only by meeting West Germany's legitimate concern about currency instability and creeping protectionism could other countries expect its government to take expansionary measures that would benefit everyone.

No detailed economic decisions were made at the summit meeting. But the West European leaders did agree to try to come up with a re-covery plan of their own that would involve tighter links between their currencies, free trade, support for the International Monetary Fund's plan for the purchase of dollars and a general measure of economic

Uramium Saleguards

On the question of uranium safeguards, the Europeans emphasized their disdain for the U.S. renegotiation demand by saying they would not even notify the United States of their willingness to hold informal talks until after today's deadline, when technically the United States must stop deliveries to countries unwilling to renegotiate supply

arrangements.
At the end of the meeting, Roy Jenkins of Britain, who is the president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, said he would reply "fairly soon" to the renegotia-tion demand, adding that he was optimistic that a "satisfactory solution will be found."

Earlier, Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain said that entering into discussions with the United States "is not the same as accepting the principle of renegotiation, which we don't."

Under the Nuclear Nonprolifera-tion Act of 1978, the United States must renegotiate nuclear supply pacts with foreign countries to acquire a veto over re-exports of mamaterial suitable for weapons uses. The intent of the legislation is to

curb the spread of dangerous nucle-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Uprising Expected

Massimo Maraschi

... after 1976 trial

Somalia Easily Crushes **Feeble Attempt at Coup**

that his army crushed a long-await-

that his army crushed a long-awaited coup attempt by a group of disgruntled officers and men following sporadic shooting on the
outskirts of the capital.

A number of "senior officials"
were killed in the short-lived rebellion that lasted less than two hours. according to news reports. Mogadishu radio quickly reported that the ringleaders had been arrested and that "the government is now in full

control of the situation." Diplomatic sources in Mogad-ishu described the coup attempt, the first against Mr. Barre since he came to power in 1969, as "ill-timed, ill-planned, ill-supported and tiny."

Mutineers Crushed A special UPI reporter in Mogadishu said that the coup began early today when the mutineers at-

Hanoi's Hoa Lo prison.

lege here, Adm. Stockdale is

searching for ways to teach Navy

officers how to withstand the kinds of treatment he had to try

MOGADISHU, Somalia, April 9
(UPI)—Somali President center 10 kilometers from the city Mohammed Siad Barre said today center but were crushed by loyal army units.

Barre remained inside directing operations.

other army units would join them but they didn't. Shops remained open throughout, traffic was normal and in many parts of Mogad-ishn it was an ordinary, quiet Sun-

coup started and died on the

Tanks rumbled through the streets and surrounded President Barre's official residence near the airport and Indian Ocean. Mr.

"It was started and over in less than two hours," the UPI reporter said. "The untineers were hoping

"The only indication of trouble was when some tanks and armored cars surrounded the presidency and the Ministry of Information. The



Marcos Leads in Vote Tally

Police Seize Manila Protesters

months that the Marcos govern-ment had resorted to arrests for peaceful protest and indicated a return to harsh action against dissidents after a relatively free election, which Mr. Marcos led in early

Yesterday's arrests occurred when police stopped a protest march that was smaller and quieter than many opposition marches al-lowed before Friday's election.

"They gave us a short taste of freedon, but now Marcos's people will see that martial law is grossly enforced," said former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, manager of the anti-Marcos election slate in Manila, as terials and over the reprocessing of he was booked at metropolitan spent reactor fuels, which yields constabulary headquarters for illegal assembly.

Police commandeered six public buses on busy Espana street, told the passengers to get off and load-ed on about 650 marchers protesting the vote fraud which they say swung the election to the pro-Marcus slate in Manila. All except eight leaders of the afternoon march were taken to Fort Bonifacio, the army base where opposi-tion leader and former Sen. Benigno Aquino is serving his sixth year in prison for martial law offenses. Fort Bonifacio officers ordered

ADA Says Let Nazis March, Ignore Them

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—National board members of the Americans for Democratic Action yesterday endorsed the civil rights of Nazis to march through the predominantly Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, but urged the nation to ignore any such demonstra-

The impact of a march by a handful of people throughout Skokie with no reaction from the community or the country is the most effective response to Nazis," the board said. The board members stration and regret that they were forced to endorse the proposed march because of their commitment to First Amendment rights of free speech and free assembly.

By Jay Matthews

off the base a reporter who followed the buses. They refused to give any information about the arrests are later located being booked at a the constabulary headquarters several miles away. Each was given a physical examination to forestall, so ther opposition candidates went into hiding.

It was the first time in several months that the Marcos govern-

doubtedly the subversives have inmeaning "fight," was used by the anti-Marcos campaign slate in Manila, Mr. Marcos warned he would take preventive action to stem potentially violent protests and said police were looking for one opposition candidate, atto

(Continued on Page 2, Col. b,

Egypt Expects Effort by U.S. On New Talks

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO. April 9 (NYT)—Egypt is anticipating a new diplomatic effort shortly by the United States to revive the stalled peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.
Yesterday, the authoritative

Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported in a front-page article that "large-scale diplomatic activity" would get under way in a few days, with the Carter administration taking more specific steps in the com-ing few weeks. Al Ahram attributed new push to a recent exchange of messages between President Carter and President Anwar Sadat as well as Egypt's own "reassess-ment" of the Middle East situation.

In an interview published today in the Egyptian weekly magazine "October." Mr. Sadat asserted that peace could not be created in the Middle East without U.S. help and that the United States held "99.99 per cent of the cards in the Middle East game," slightly increasing the figure that he has been fond of

ioting.
"Without the American role, no peace will be established in this region or the world," Mr. Sadat said, adding that he would not slacken his own efforts to bring about a durable settlement. "We should not place the entire burden on America's shoulders," the Egyptian leader

Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, declared in an interview circulated in the Cairo press yesterday that the United States was preparing for a new push to break the deadlock Mr. Ghorbal said that the present stage preceding "intensified diplomatic activity" featured bilateral consulations by the Carter administration with both Egypt and Israel.

It was not clear what exactly was expected from the Carter administration. Egyptian sources reported that Mr. Carter had promised Mr. Sadat to step in with a U.S. draft of a declaration of principles of a similar formula for moving the talks forward if Egypt and Israel could not agree on a document of their

There has also been speculation here that Alfred Atherton jr., following his recent appointment as U.S. ambassador at large for the Middle East, might return to the region soon for another round of shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem. Mr. Atherton has already made two such attempts this year to close the gap between the two countries on a declaration of principles governing a peace set-

Mr. Ghorbal, who has been in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Apparent Breach of Accord With U.S.

Israel Admits Dropping 'Cluster Bombs'

From Wire Dispatches

JERIJSALEM, April 9-The Israeli military command said today that its air force used U.S.-supplied "cluster bombs" in an effort to smash guerrilla artillery positions during the Israeli invasion of Leba-

"In a number of incidents, the rockets against settlements in northern Israel did not stop," an army spokesman said. The Israeli defense forces used cluster bombs against these sources of fire."

The brief communique did not say how many bombs were used or where they were dropped. But it confirmed an earlier statement by a high-ranking source.

Restrictions Violated

The U.S. State Department said yesterday that Israel's use of the cluster bombs violated special restrictions on the use of the weapon. Department spokesman Charles Shapiro said that the use of the bombs was in breach of the assurances that Israel had given the United States, but he refused to give details about the restrictions.

No Action Planned

Last Wednesday, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reported to Con-gress that Israel may have violated a law that limits the use of U.S.supplied weapons to defensive por-poses. But he added that the Carter administration does not intend to take any action against Israel be-cause of Israeli promises to with-draw from southern Lebanon.

Mr. Shapiro said that the restricsaid they sympathize with the tions on cluster bombs, which strong opposition to the demon-spray small bomblets over a wide area, were covered in a separate unpublicized agreement, which, according to a report yesterday in The New York Times, specified that the weapon was for use only in



Resident of Hasbaya, Lebanon, stands next to a U.S.-made cluster bomb unit dropped by Israel during raid last month.

full-scale war and on military tar- as essentially accurate and added

that the special restrictions did not A Carter administration official, specify types of targets, who asked not to be named, confirmed The New York Times report maintains that the bombs were

that U.S. information about the way the bombs were used was not complete but that it did not contradict what the Israelis have said. Mr. Shapiro said that the State Department had spoken to the Israeli government about honoring the restrictions on cluster bombs in the future and that it does not believe that the law requires any fur-

used exclusively against military targets, although some observers

have said that civilian villages were

hit. An administration official said

On Friday, Rep. Paul McClos-key, R-Calif., protested Israel's use of the bombs and said that the weapons had inflicted widespread loss of life, although he had no spe-

cific casualty figures.
"I'm madder than hell about it," Rep. McCloskey said. "There is no terrorism on the other side that justifies use of this type of weapon.

Carter Aide **Denies Report** On Quitting

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—Denying newspaper reports, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland has no plans to resign, an aide said yesterday.

Tom Sand, Mr. Bergland's press

aide, confirmed that Mr. Bergland felt he might be facing a "frustrating" situation after an incident Thursday involving a controversial farm aid bill. Mr. Bergland was told that President Carter had given a congress-man the impression he would con-sider a farm bill compromise going

beyond limits previously understood by the agriculture secretary.
"He [Bergland] felt that if the impression ... was correct, it was irustrating." Mr. Sand said. "But Bergland has not submitted his resignation. I do not expect him to do so," said Mr. Sand. "He will

be presenting the administration's position next week and it will be: unified position."

Another administration source who asked not to be identified, said later that the White House position

as outlined to Agriculture Depart-

ment aides Friday night did not ac-

tually differ from Mr. Bergland's earlier understanding of it. Mr. Sand's statement followed a Detroit Free Press report that Mr. Bergland was considering resigning

because he feared his ability to deal with Congress would be crippled. The paper said that a "close associate" reported Mr. Bergland was upset by Mr. Carter's failure to tell the agriculture secretary exactly how much of an increase in farm

price supports the President would accept this year. The associate was quoted as saying the issue has "really wounded" Mr. Bergland politically. The paper said that Mr. Bergland would not confirm the aide's report but commented that "I don't want to go up there [to Congress] and wear two hats. The only way they will respect me is to believe me."

Ex-Prisoner Plans a Philosophy Course to Help Future POWs into his scalp several times withcould be made on schedule. By

By George C. Wilson back, locked his legs in heavy irons and dragged him from his dark prison cell to sit in the NEWPORT, R.I., April 9 (WP)-Standing before the picunshaded courtyard where other prisoners could see what hapture hung in the place of disho-nor over the toilet, the admiral stabbed the tiled bathroom wall with his forefinger to tap out the pened to anybody who refused to cooperate. The Navy's official report of Adm. Stockdale's impristype of coded message that had onment, based on exhaustive questioning after his release, de-scribes that and other incidents sustained him during 7 ½ years of isolation and tortute in

during Adm. Stockdale's 2.714 In those days when Hoa Lo days of captivity form Sept. 9, 1965, to Feb. 12, 1973. was a fearsome place rather than just a picture in the bathroom. Adm. Stockdale, a captain dur-Rear Adm. James Stockdale's deing his captivity, remained sitting termination to live and lead was that position for three days. fortified every time he heard a The sun beat down upon him. He tapped message from a fellow soon felt weak and yelled for a prisoner of war. Now that he is guard, but the guard only struck him on the face. president of the Naval War Col-

The guards would not to let him sleep, and at one point one accused him of dozing, punching him on the jaw. As the guard left, Adm. Stockdale remembers hearing with pride a towel snapping out in explain how a man can summon

Every Tapped Message Fortified Captive's Determination to Live

prison code the letters GBUJS --for God Bless You Jim Stock-

There are lessons in that and other prison experiences that Adm. Stockdale has decided to distill into an elective course for officers at the Naval War College starting next fall, Called "Foundations of Moral Obligation," the course -- Adm. Stockdale will teach it himself - attempts to help U.S. fighting men cope with pressure, including that in-flicted by captivity. He will try to convey to young officers what teachings got him through his years of captivity, which began Sept. 9, 1965, when he parachuted from his damaged fighter-bomber into a tree. He will try to

up astonishing courage if he has committed himself to integrity — "one of those words which many people keep in that desk drawer labeled 'too hard,' " in Adm. Stockdale's words.

There was the day his captors decided to photograph him for a propaganda film: Escorted by Pig Eye (the POWs' name for one of their guards,) Adm. Stockdale was marched down to the im swised wash area where he was given a

razor and soap. He had already decided what to do. Getting down into a hunched position, as if preparing to shave, he began to cut the top out of his hair to make himself unpresent-

In his haste, he dug the razor

out feeling it. Fig Eye, who had been busy getting gear together, suddenly realized that Adm. Stockdale was not working on his whiskers. He stormed through the door and saw the blood streaming from the cuts in Adm Stockdale's scalp. Pig Eye jerked Adm. Stockdale out of the wash area and rushed

guards, known as Rabbit and Chihuahua, were waiting. Adm. Stockdale could see their surprise turn into rage as they saw his bloody head and leaped to the conclusion that it was a suicide attempt.

him to a room where two other

"No. No. Get up," one of the guards ordered. "Why are you taking your own life? You've got things to do. The senior officer wants to see you tonight."

The guards left him locked up in his cell and rushed out to find a hat to cover the cuts so the film ordered by the prison director

this time he was about nine days into a fast and was not very strong nor very clear. He thought of using the toilet bucket to cut his wrists. He went over to the corner, glanced at the badly rusted, filthy thing and rejected the idea because of the certainty of infection from the rust and filth.

knew there were North Vietnamese close by outside, so he picked up his heavy mahogany stool, and, in Adm. Stockdale's

He glanced at the windows

and thought of breaking a pane

and cutting his wrists. But he

"I just started pounding my face. I bruise easily, and I stood there thinking I could be heard. Pretty soon a crowd of curious civilian [prison] workers were looking in awestruck horror through the panes of glass at this

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

News Analysis

Bomb Issue Clouds Carter Aura

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT)—This week's highly publi-cized controversy over the neutron bomb has ended with a straddling. delaying compromise by President Carter that is unlikely to put the issue to rest and may serve to deep-en the public's uncertainties about

For some time, the President has been portrayed by some officials as wavering between his own almost Wilsonian moral opposition to new nuclear weapons and the virtually unanimous counsel of his top foreign policy advisers about the political need for proceeding with production to bring along balky allies like the West Germans and to put negotiating pressure on the Rus-

Sians.
Administration officials contended Friday that Mr. Carter's even ed Friday that Mr. Carter's even more cautious approach would still strengthen the administration's hand with the Germans and the Russians, although privately some senior officials were worned that by trying to keep all his options open Mr. Carter might be seen as vacillating and indecisive.

"He's come up with a nondecision that leaves him the worst of both worlds," said an administra-tion insider. "He's still vulnerable to Soviet propaganda on the neu-tron bomb and to congressional criticism that he's soft on defense."

Indeed, only a few hours before
Mr. Carter's decision was

announced, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a speech at Vladivostok, attacked the neutron bomb
— which is actually a missile and artillery warhead - as an offensive weapon that "increases the risk of

nuclear war."
On Capitol Hill, conservative critics like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia, both Democrats, were apparently not appeased by Mr. Carter's decision to put off production of the neutron warhead but to modernize some of the missile and warhead components that go with it. Sen. Jackson, the influential chairman of a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, was said by an aide to be considering plans to per-suade Congress to vote funds for the neutron warhead and thereby force Mr. Carter to produce it.

Another danger for Mr. Carter is that not only the U.S. public but U.S. allies in Europe may be confused by the rapid zigzags in Washington's neutron bomb policy in the last three weeks and concerned about apparent disorganiza-

tion within the administration.

In mid-March, the State Department and Pentagon were moving ahead rapidly with plans for a North Atlantic Council meeting by late last month at which a decision for U.S. production of the neutron warhead was to be announced. But Mr. Carter, more skeptical about the weapon than his advisers, canceled those plans at the last missle nuclear warhead and the 8-moment and insisted that the West inch artillery weapon system to caragainst production unless Bonn made a firm commitment to deploy it. Yet Friday, even in the absence of that commitment, Mr. Carter backtracked and adopted a com-

Amsterdam

Bahrain

Brussels

Frankfurt

London

Munich

Rome

Tehran

Delhi

In part, the White House expla-nation is that the State Department and Pentagon were moving early last month along a track that Mr. Carter had not approved and was shocked to discover, since he had contended since last fall that he would not approve production of the warhead unless the Europeans promised to deploy it.

The other part of the official argument is that, rather than showing Mr. Carter's tendency to vacillate on tough issues, all these fits and starts had a tactical purpose. By taking a hard line, officials say, Mr. Carter sought to draw out the West Germans into firmer support of the neutron warhead in spite of the political controversies it has engen-

This is a technique that the former Georgia governor has used on a number of domestic policy issues to squeeze the maximum out of his Cabinet advisers and staff aides. On welfare reform, for example, Carter took a hard line for months against any increase in spending on welfare, only to agree

of several billion dollars. Similarly, on the urban package, he made a tentative decision that rejected more than \$1 billion in key pro-grams and forced his staff to make

him restore those cuts.

During the last week, he has not only pressed the West Germans to make some concessions, but he has virtually invited pressure from Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill against his unilateral re-straint on the neutron warhead so that any move toward its production would seem forced upon him.
In a sense, he has gained a mea-

sure of political protection against liberal critics who oppose the bomb. But a number of officials concede that by bending to these pressures Mr. Carter has once again risked looking indecisive. If so, he will have once again compounded one of his major political problems with the U.S. public the doubts about his leadership and his basic thrust of policy - doubts that crop up in virtually every pub-

Neutron Bomb Decision Not Enough, Pravda Says

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI)-The lantic Treaty Organization tank Communist party newspaper, Prav-da, said today that President Carter's postponement of a deci-sion on the neutron bomb satisfied neither hawks nor doves "and does not respond to the real interests of the security of the U.S. itself."

The Pravda dispatch from Washington made no mention of Mr. Carter's statement that his ultimate decision would "be influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its conventional and nuclear arms programs and force deployments."

The news agency Tass responded to this yesterday by accusing Mr. Carter of "seeking to get from the Soviet Union concessions on other, unrelated matters" in return for abandoning the neutron bomb.

Pravda correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko said that Mr. Carter's action "has caused dissatisfaction among fighting American hawks, all those who would like to see the new neutron bomb aliocated today to U.S. armed forces and especially to the NATO troops of Western Europe."

At the same time, he said, it does not satisfy opponents of the bomb "and does not respond to the real interests of the security of the U.S. itself. The reality of the present day demands curbing the arms race."

Both Tass and Pravda pointed

out that Mr. Carter had ordered the Defense Department to go ahead with modernization of the Lance inch artillery weapon system to car-

The neutron bomb was developed as a tactical weapon which could be used against Soviet tanks, believed to outnumber North At-

Who flies 747s

to the USA from

all these cities?

table when you

Pan Am's People

Their experience makes the difference

With more 747s than any other

airline, we fly you by 747 from all

room, leg room and space to walk

different menus in Economy Class

dining room. (Be sure to book your

reserve your seat.) PXN AM

and the only 747 First Class upstairs

two films to choose from,* three

these cities. So you enjoy more head

about in. Plus eight music channels,*

forces 3 to 1 in Europe.

The bomb kills people with intense radiation while causing relatively little property damage. Opargued that its deployment would lower the threshold of nuclear war. The Soviet Union, which does not have the bomb, has mounted an intensive propaganda campaign

against it, calling it "a barbaric weapon of mass anihilation." President Leonid Brezhnev called on Mr. Carter to agree to mutual renunciation, a move which Western diplomats called unrealistic. "Who ever heard of someone who had a weapon agreeing to give it up without anything in return," a diplomat said.

Bonn Reaction

BONN, April 9 (AP)-President Carter's decision to delay building the neutron bomb brought rela-tions between the United States and West Germany to a new low point, the magazine Der Spiegel re-

ported today.

In an article entitled "Front Against the Religious Daydreamthe weekly described the neutron bomb controversy as the latest in a series of "bewildering" developments from Washington that have piqued the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Others include sharpened controls on U.S. uranium shipments to Europe, U.S. reluctance to restore the value of the dollar and differences over reviving the world econ-

"Mr. Carter's performance party's description of itself. strengthened Mr. Schmidt in his estimation of the U.S. president: He considers Mr. Carter to be an un-fathomable amateur who tries to stamp his private morals on world

stamp his private morals on world politics, but in reality is incapable of fulfilling the role of leader of the West," the magazine said.

U.S. Officials said that Mr. Carter's deferring of the neutron bomb project was due in part to the reluctance of West Germany and other NATO allies to accept the bomb.

Brezhnev Returns From Siberia Tour

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev re-turned to Moscow today, ending a two-week tour of Siberia during which he inspected troops and in-ductival enterprises near the Chidustrial enterprises near the Chinese border, the Tass news agency

He watched rocket test-firings near Novosibirsk and addressed troops aboard a cruiser at the far-eastern port of Vladivostok.

WEATHER

ALGARVE
AMSTERDAM
ANKARA
ATHEMS
BEIRUT
BELGRADIE
BERLIN
BRUSSELS
SUCHAREST
SUCHAREST
CASABLANCA
COPENHAGSII

COPENHACIIN COSTA DEL SOI

DUBLIN EDINSVRGH FLORENCE

AND A GOOD TIME WAS HAD-A Tokyo family sits

near a biossoming cherry tree in the city's Ueno park during the traditional springtime flower-viewing party. More than 660,000 persons invaded the park for the traditional outing at which flowers were viewed, songs were sung, sake was quaffed, 70 children were lost and mounds of trash as the one at left - were planted among the buds.

Carrillo Criticized

Catalan Defection Splits Spain's Communist Party

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 9 (NYT)—A dominate the party. They are going sharp rift has opened in the ranks to lose 30 to 40 per cent of the of the Spanish Communist party with the defection of its strongest component, the Catalan Commu-

As the Communists prepare for their ninth congress later this mouth, regional and provincial committees across Spain have been holding lively and sometimes acerbic debates that suggest that some members are taking Santiago Carrillo, the longtime secretary general of the national party, at his word when he says he wants to introduce democratic procedures into party deliberations.

Mr. Carrillo, 63, does not appear altogether pleased, particularly since the Catalan party, which is theoretically a separate entity, has rejected by a vote of 97 to 81 his proposal to expunge the word

As is often the case with Marxist polemics, things are not what they seem, and the issue is not really Leninism with its connotations of a violent seizure of power by a pro-letarian vanguard. The so-called Leninists in the Catalan party, which holds 8 of the national party's 20 seats in parliament, tend to be young professionals and labor organizers who are strong proponents of internal party democracy.

Streak of Nationalism

What they object to is Mr. Carrillo's seemingly breezy abandonment of a cardinal Communist tenet without a real debate. Also lurking behind their resistance to Mr. Carrillo is a feeling that the Catalan party is big enough to defy him, accompanied by a latent streak of Catalan nationalism.

"The ones who defend Leninism

are really liberals and the others are authoritarians," said a Communist who was once close to Mr. Carrillo but who now feels that the party chief is sliding back to high-handed methods. "Carrillo's idea is to make a purge so that the people like him who came from Paris can

few weeks of countrywide debate have shown that there are many kinds of Spanish Communists — Mr. Carrillo and the Madrid establishment, who preach an independent brand of "Eurocommunism" but rule with a firm hand; Catalan Leninists who are "liberals"; other Leninists, like many in southern Andalusia who are perhaps covert Stalinists, and a significant number of tested Communist labor organizers who feel that the secretary-general has been too soft on Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's centerright government and big business

Whatever the outcome, the last

Amid such ferment it is hazardous to seek a common thread, but Mr. Carrillo and other once-exiled leaders of about his age seem to be trying to bring to heel a generation of younger Communists who often earned their spurs "in the interior," agitating underground against the Franco regime. In Catalonia and Madrid, some of these people are leaders of the Workers Commissions, Spain's strongest labor union, and should they leave the party its working-class base would be badly eroded.

Even before the current commo-tion some young militants had be-gun to drift away from the party, disillusioned by Mr. Carrillo's leadership and his apparent inclination to jettison any pretense of Communist militancy in his quest for a broad base for the party. In the Madrid provincial debate last month, one delegate rose and to Mr. Carrillo's face said there were not enough proletarians in the

In Asturias, which is Mr. Carrillo's home province, dissidents were so angered by the chairman's refus-al to hear out their arguments that 110 of 500 delegates walked out. In Malaga, 200 dissidents pro-tested over what they termed "the lack of internal democracy" in the provincial organization and hinted that they felt threatened with a purge because of contacts they had made with Asturian dissidents. But the rest of the party in Andalusia, where many young Communists take an almost Stalinist line, appear to have stayed loyal to Mr. Carrillo, although unhappy over the decision to label the party "Marxist, demo-

Kurt Waldheim in Vienna Thursday, the Turkish state radio an-

ern Lebanon exchanged fire with gunmen across the Litani River, a UN spokesman in Tel Aviv said The gunmen presumed to be Palestinian guerrillas, fired light arms and a bazooka on Friday

kilometers northeast of Tyre. The Swedes returned the fire and no injuries were reported, the spokes-It was believed to have been the second time that UN forces have

used their weapons. French UN troops earlier were reported to have shot at an unidentified man approaching their position near Tyre.

ar material and technologies that could be used for military weapons.

than half their nuclear reactor fuel, fear that the new law will be used to give the Americans a strangle-hold over their nuclear export policies and their plans to develop the fast-breeder reactor, which burns plutonium fuel suitable for military They argue that the United

States has no right to alter agreements retroactively. The plan now is to discuss possible improvements in existing safeguard arrangements for the next two years, while an in-ternational panel of experts completes a study on the danger of a nuclear-weapons spread.

The dispute over nuclear sup-plies, coming on top of President Carter's change of heart on the neutron bomb and continuing transatlantic differences over the dollar, provides another example of

There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that Mr. Schmidt was so annoyed by the U.S. approach to nuclear problems that he was con-sidering reducing West Germany's reliance on American enriched uranium by ordering more from the Soviet Union when he meets with

more nuclear fuel from the Rus-sians was discussed by Mr. Schmidt with President Valery Giscard

to label the party "Marxist, democratic and revolutionary" instead of "Marxist-Leninist."

Turkish Plans Ready

ANKARA, April 9 (AP)—The Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement will be handed over to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Vienna Thurs—

States and its Western allies have sought to achieve an average growth rate of 5 per cent by urging West Germany and Japan to take the lead in expanding their economics. However, these nations have failed to achieve the planned rate while the United States has been plunged into a payments problem by its own economic expansion.

To spur growth, the Western allies have sought to achieve an average growth rate of 5 per cent by urging West Germany and Japan to take the lead in expanding their economics. However, these nations have failed to achieve the planned rate while the United States has been plunged into a payments problem.

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Exchanges Notes With Waldheim

Begin Disputes UN Truce Plan

JERUSALEM, April 9—Prime Minister Menachem Begin ex-changed notes with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim during the weekend, and an appar-ent dispute arose over how quickly Israel will relinquish southern Leb-anon to UN truce forces.

The Israeli Cabinet met today to discuss southern Lebanon amid Israeli newspaper criticism of the UN handling of the Israeli-occupied

Mr. Waldheim had written to demand immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and Mr. Begin replied with a refusal to go beyond the two-phase withdrawal that is scheduled to begin on Tuesday after the arrival of the rest of the 4,000-man UN force, sources said. The newspaper Ma'ariv reported from New York that Mr. Begin castingted Mr. Weldbeirg saving that tigated Mr. Waldheim, saying that, of the five UN divisions due to pa-trol southern Lebanon, only two

Israeli press reports also claimed that Norwegian UN troops had al-lowed Palestinian guerrillas to reoccupy a village southeast Lebanon. There was no official confirmation of the reports, which added that the Norwegians were reprimanded by UN officials and ordered to regain the village.

UN authorities reported two instances during weekend when the peace troops stood up to the guerrillas. Swedish UN forces in south-

night at the Swedish position nine

Waldheim Criticized Ma'ariv also attacked Mr.

EEC Balks Over Dollar

(Continued From Page 1)

But the West Europeans, who rely on the United States for more

Privately, West European offi-cials said they hope this study will provide the United States with an excuse to relax its present policy without loss of face.

Sense of Frustration

Western Europe's growing sense of frustration with the United States.

Leonid Brezhnev next month.

According to these reports, the idea of Western Europe's buying

d'Estaing of France last week. For three years now, the United States and its Western allies have

governments will now consider tax reductions and incentives for job-

Waldheim's demand for withdraw-al, implying that his only aim was to accelerate the return of the terrorists to southern Lebanon.

In Beirut, Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss yesterday joined Mr. Waldheim and the Palestine Liberation Organization in criticizing as nadequate Israel's plans for partial

Meanwhile, the UN and the International Red Cross contacted the PLO to request the return of four Israeli bodies and one wounded prisoner held by the guerrillas

since a group of Israelis were am-bushed after straying near Palestin-ian lines last Wednesday. The PLO said that it would not respond until Israel published a comprehensive list of all Palestinians captured orkilled during the eight-day Israeli

invasion of southern Lebanon.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency said that between 20,000 and 25,000 of the 65,000 ref-ugees displaced from the south dur-ing the lighting had returned to their homes but were still in urgent need of relief assistance.

Egypt Anticipates Effort By U.S. on Mideast Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

Cairo for consultations, discussed the U.S. role in some detail as he epared to return to Washington. He offered an optimistic assess-ment of U.S. policy that undercored a confidence expressed privately by some other Egyptian offi-

In a reflection of official think-ing in Cairo, Mr. Ghorbal listed a number of trends in the Carter administration's policy that he con-

sidered positive:

The administration's open dis-

approval of Israel's position in egotiating with Egypt, including ne refusal of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to consider returning all occupied Arab territory or to recognize the Palestinian

 Mr. Carter's insistence upon combining into one arms package the proposed sale of various jet fighters to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Mr. Ghorbal asserted that this overall approach to security needs in the Middle East was "the beginning of a trend, rather than a one-shot affair."

• The U.S. role in pushing through the United Nations resolution last month calling for the im-mediate Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Mr. Ghorbal noted that this was done on the eve of Mr. Begin's trip to Washington and without consulting him before-

 The recent statement by Secre tary of State Cyrus Vance critical of Israel's use of U.S.-supplied weapons in southern Lebanon. Their employment against the Palestinians has been viewed by the Carter administration as a possible violation of the accord between the United States and Israel governing the weapons transfers.

Specific Steps

In predicting a new U.S. push to help Mr. Sadat's peace initiative, Al Ahram announced yesterday that "the United States is currently preparing the ground for specific steps on two grounds — that he had during the coming weeks with the made the wrong decision in starting aim of pushing forward the peacemaking process, despite Israel's clear opposition to the fundamental principles upon which peace should be based."

Lete last great legal process.

Late last month, Israeli Defense
Minister Ezer Weizman came to
Cairo for two short talks with Mr.
Sadat, but Egyptian officials said
afterward that had brought nothing new from Mr. Begin. Mr. Sadat later said that Mr. Weizman would be returning next week, but he subsequently added the qualifi-cation that the Israeli defense min-

Brigades Issue Note

(Continued From Page 1) he police arrived at the square first

and took the message.

The paper asked if it might be a reply to Mrs. Eleonora Moro, who had published an open letter saying that she is hopeful of her husband's release, even though there have been no such signs from the abduc-

The papers said that, upon hearing of the message, Premier Giulio Andreotti presided over a secret meeting with Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga and chief police officials.

Mr. Moro's wife and children yesterday were reported to be fighting the uncompromising stance adopted by the government and Mr. Moro's party, the Christian Democrats, against dealing with his

According to printed reports, Mrs. Moro and Christian Demo-crat Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini had a stormy encounter Wednes-day over the family's plan to ad-dress an open appeal to the Red

Brigades.
Other papers said that the party persuaded Mrs. Moro to give up her plan for a direct public appeal to the terrorists and instead publish the open letter.

there are new ideas to start with." It is still uncertain when such a visit will take place. The Egyptian leader has made clear that he does not want to resume formal talks with the Israelis until they show themselves less intransigent on both the future of the Palestinians and Israel's withdrawal from occu-

Sadat Sees Ceausescu

pied Arab territory.

CAIRO, April 9 (AP)-President Sadat and Romanian President Ni-colae Ceausescu have undertaken urgent consultations on the eve of Mr. Ceausescu's talks with President Carter, Al Ahram reported

The paper said that Mr. Ceausescu, who is scheduled to visit the United States Wednesday, has also briefed Mr. Sadat on the outcome of his recent talks in Bucharest with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe

Mr. Dayan said after his return to Israel last week that his talks with Mr. Ceausescu achieved no

Somalia Foils Coup

(Continued From Page 1) outskirts of town and everything

was back to normal at 11.a.m.

Mr. Barre reportedly had been awaiting a coup attempt for a month since he conceded defeat to Ethiopia in March when he pulled his regular army units out of the Ogaden. By then the army had lost the bulk of its tanks and warplanes to the Ethiopians and as many as 8,000 had been killed and wounded during the eight months of fighting. Mr. Barre then faced opposition

from within the army and the party

650 Seized in Manila

(Continued From Page 1)

Charito Planas, on suspicion of harboring Communist guerrillas. Opposition_sources said yesterday that Mr. Planas and three other candidates tied to the student-worker-slum dweller movement,

Trining Herrera, Jerry Barican and Alexander Boncayao, had gone into hiding to avoid possible arrest. A return to the pattern of harsh repression and underground rebellion of the early days of martial law could severly jeopadize Mr

Marcos's chances of winning U.S.

approval for a new and more lucra-tive military bases agreement. Some Marcos supporters have complained that U.S. pressure on the human rights issue forced Mr. Marcos to call Friday's election for an interim national assembly, the country's first election in more than six years, sooner than he wanted to. Both Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, the leader of the pro-Mar-cos slate in Manila, made heated charges of U.S. interference in the last days of the campaign. Mr. Marcos said he "could no longer stomach" what he said were U.S.

Counting of the estimated 23 nillion votes cast nationwide Frday proceeded slowly. The Com-mission on Elections released offi-cial totals for about 5 per cent of all precincts in Manila whish showed the pro-Marcos slate sweeping all 21 Assembly seats for the city and holding a 2-1 edge over the opposi-tion, led by Mr. Aquino.

ttempts to persuade him to free

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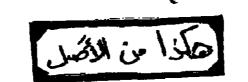
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'DeConcini Reservation'

Panama Sends 2 to U.S. To Fight Canal Proviso

By Marlise Simons

Gen. Omar Tornjos has sent two cavoys to Washington in an effort accept." to find a formula for preventing Panamanian rejection of the treat-

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They will tell U.S. officials that treaties unless the United States is willing to soften a Senate reserva-tion that asserts Washington's right willing to soften a Senate reserva-tion that asserts Washington's right to send troops into Panama after the year 2000 to keep the canal open. The reservation is in an amendment to the canal treaties passed March 16. It was proposed by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz.

"We're going to Washington to rescue the treaty." a Panamanian official said yesterday. "The situa-tion is terrible here. It's clear now that as it is, we can't get the treaty approved here short of using

force."
The DeConcini amendment has caused outrage in Panama across the political spectrum. It is widely felt that acceptance of the reservation threatens the survival of the Torritos government.

Right of Force

The reservation asserts the indefinite U.S. right to send troops into Panama if canal operations are compromised after the canal is reinquished to Panama on Dec. 31,

"The most important thing is to save the situation; we can't have a handful of fools destroy everything that has been achieved," the Panamanian spokesman said, referring to the backers of the DeConcini

Diplomatic sources here believe that Panama may propose options to disarm the DeConcini clause, perhaps adding its own reservation, or asking for a statement from the U.S. Senate saying that it has no ma's internal affairs.

U.S. officials also are conceding that treaty ratification is seriously threatened in both countries.

"Any statem

"Panama had implicitly accepted guage in the intervention clause is Carter said.

PANAMA CITY, April 9 (WP)— like a large neon sign saying 'the Faced with increasing opposition lady is a whore.' There is no doubt now that sign must come down or be covered up for Panama to

Since the Senate vote, anti-U.S. feelings and demands to reject the treaties have increased in Panama. They will tell U.S. officials that On Thursday, the Liberal party — Panama may have to renounce the a conservative party that had sup-

> Escobar, organized by a business-men's association, political groups of the left, right and center demanded that the government dump the treaties and reopen negotia-

> A businessman who attended said. "It's the first time everyone has united against the treaties, pro-fessionals, businessmen, lawyers, everyone. The government is prac-

> tically left alone."
>
> Although the military government abolished parties after taking power in a coup in 1968, they survive as lobbying and interest groups and the government often has to take them into account.

> "It's no longer a question of whether we like Torrijos or whether we have an economic crisis," said a company director. "The Americans have gone too far. We may be businessmen, but Panamanians, too."

Byrd Cool to Panama Bid

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT)-Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd warned yesterday against overreacting to Panama's recent diplomatic maneuvering in response to the Senate changes in the first treaty and predicted that Panama's reaction would not affect prospects for approval of the sec-

ond treaty.

However, President Carter expressed greater apprehension about Panama's recent letters to other intention of intervening in Pana-ma's internal affairs. governments, voicing "deep concern" about the DeConcini rescrvation. Mr. Carter said that Senate approval of the treaty "hangs

"Any statement, even if it is well based, by the Panamanians, that would cause consternation or doubt in the minds of U.S. senators the intervention clause all along," could very well endanger the passaid a U.S. official, "but the lansage of the second treaty," Mr.

U.S., U.K. Begin Drive For New Rhodesian Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 9 Zambia, will determine whether (UPI)—A U.S.-British diplomatic Mr. Vance becomes the first U.S team arrived here yesterday on a secretary of state to visit Rhodesia. mission to get Rhodesia's pre-ma-jority rule interim government to attend peace talks with black guer-

rillas who are still fighting. Britain and the United States have called the internal agreement with three black leaders "illegal" and said that no settlement exclud- by the Patriotic Front and the preing the Patriotic Front can end a majority rule interim government guerrilla war that has claimed more set up as part of the internal than 10,000 lives in five years.

Mugabe, would meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Brit-ish Foreign Secretary David Owen

Rhodesia has 273,000 wh in Dar es Salaam April 15 to dis-

cuss an all-party conference. The statement said delegations from the "front-line" black states of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia. Botswana and Angola also will gather in the Tanzanian capital for

Rhodesian officials said the extent of progress made by John Graham, deputy under secretary at the British Foreign Office, and Ste-phen Low, U.S. ambassador to

4 Killed in Riot At Funeral of Namibia Chief

From Wire Dispatches
WINDHOEK, South West Africa. April 9-Black guards attending the funeral procession of assassi-nated Herero Chief Clemens Kapucampaga k
conto no ker
sand were f no Saturday opened fire on rival Ovambo tribesmen, killing four and wounding five, police said. More than 10,000 persons

crowded into the ancient Herero capital of Okahandia for the burial of the murdered chief.

Brig. J.M. van Niekerk, divisional police chief for South-West Africa (Namibia) said riot police did not shoot at the brawling crowds in the black Katutura township just outside Windhock yesterday, but building in this community killed dispersed them within minutes with

neral procession left the chief's Katwo gunmen on Easter Monday.

day. The two diplomats hope to work out arrangements leading to a new Rhodesia conference attended both

than 10,000 lives in five years.

In Maputo, Mozambique, the
Patriotic Front said its leaders, dependence from Britain in 1965 Joshua Nkomo and Robert rather than take steps leading toward majority rule by the

Rhodesia has 273,000 whites.

Young Sees Owen

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met with Mr. Owen today for talks on Rhodesia and the Middle East, diplomatic

It was their first meeting since Mr. Young said in an interview that he had the impression that Britain was ready to wash its hands of Rhodesia.

The two men were believed to be trying to arrange a conference with Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith to discuss the plan he and moderate African leaders have drawn up for transition to majority rule that ig-nores the nationalist leaders who head the guerrilla struggle from

outside Rhodesia. Neither the Foreign Office nor the U.S. Embassy would say where Mr. Young and Mr. Owen met and lunched together. But it was specu lated they may have gone to Mr. Owen's country house.

11 Persons Killed

In 2 New York Fires MONTICELLO, N.Y.April 9 (AP)—Eleven persons were killed today in two separate fires in New

York state. at least seven persons, police said. tear gas.

Sections of jeering colookers, homeless. Four firemen died fightarmed with sticks and stones, being a fire in a house on the gan attacking several cars as the fu- Syracuse University campus in Syracuse, authorities reported, tutura store where he was shot by There was no indication of the cause of either blaze.

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his U.S. passport immediately and

Letters introduced at the trial

stated that the plot in which Kim

took part had the personal support

of Korean President Park Chung

Kim was one of four South Ko-

sun Park, former Korean Ambassa

© Los Angeles Times

Oregon Boy Seized,

ransom, authorities said yesterday.

told the jury.

University students parade effigy of President Carter through streets of Panama City in protest against the canal treaties.

Conspiracy, Perjury Conviction

Hancho Kim Is 2d Victim In U.S. Influence Scandal

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, April 9—Kore-an-born businessman Hancho Kim yesterday was convicted of conspir-period. His trial had lasted three acy and perjury for plotting to spend \$600,000 to influence congressmen and lying to a U.S. grand like it is present immediately and being the spending to the

jury about it. Kim, 56, a naturalized U.S. citi- to appear for sentencing May 19. zen, became the second figure to be convicted in the Justice Departishment of five years in prison and ment's investigation of South Korean influence-buying. Former Rep.
Richard Hanna, D-Calif., pleaded

Kim., a cosmetics executive, was guilty to a single conspiracy charge last month.

Kim accepted the verdict impas-



Sen. Muriel Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey To Vacate Seat

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, April 9, (WP)—Sen. Muriel Humphrey, D-Minn, said last night at a Demo-

Sen. Humphrey, 66, who was ap-pointed to the seat in January, said that she wanted to "return to Minnesota and resume private life with my family and friends."

Her announcement apparently ened the way for Rep. Donald

convention of the Democratic for endorsement.

At End of Year

cratic party dinner bonoring her late husband, Hubert Humphrey, that she would leave the Senate at the end of this year rather than run for the remaining four years of his

Fraser to win the party endorse-ment for the Humphrey seat. Mr. Fraser's campaign staff said that he is already at the 50-per-cent mark for endorsement at the June

Chile's military government yester-day deported to the United States Michael Vernon Townley, a suspect in the asassination of Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile leader.

IMr. Townley was taken into custody by U.S authorities today after a flight from Chile, Associated Press reported from Washington.

[An FBI spokesman said that Mr. Townley, 35, was being held as a material witness, in a foderal investigation.]

Mr. Letelier and an American woman, Ronnie Mosfitt, were killed when a bomb exploded in his car while they were driving in Washington on Sept. 21, 1976.

President Augusto Pinochet's de-cision to expel Mr. Townley, an American who has lived in Chile for 21 years, was made under strong pressure from the U.S. gov-ernment for cooperation in investi-

While Mr. Townley's lawyer tried vainly to obtain an injuction from the Supreme Court against the deportation, the electronics technican was taken under armed guard to the international airport and placed on an Ecuadoran airline flight to Miami. He was accompa-nied by an agent of the FBI.

Public Confrontation

"If Townley was not flown to U.S. custody. the ambassador [George Landau] would have been recalled to Washington and public disclosures would have been made on what investigators have learned already," an informed source said. weeks.
U.S. District Judge Thomas

A public confrontation with the United States over the Letelier case would be a setback for Chile's campaign to improve its international image and could jeopardize rela-tions with U.S. banks that have provided important lines of credit.

Gen. Pinochet communicated his deportation decision to other members of Chile's military junta allowed to remain free on his own Wednesday after getting a report on evidence accumulated by Eu-gene Propper, the assistant U.S. atrecognizance. His attorney, David Povich, said that the verdict, the strongest judgment to date that the South Korean government had torney investigating the case. planned to buy support from mem-bers of Congress, would be

Mr. Propper believes that Mr. Townley is a key suspect who could provide the link between persons who placed the bomb that killed Mr. Letelier and those who ordered the assassination.

Hee, who bore the code-names
"The Patriarch" and "The Chief for the Chilean secret police, formerly known as the National Intel-Priest of the Bulguk-sa Buddhist ligence Directorate (DINA), whose chief at the time that Mr. Letelier

Chile Deports U.S. Suspect in Murder of Letelier was killed was Col. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda. Promoted to general last October, Gen. Contreras was one of Gen. Pinocher's closest advisers until the army announced on March 22 that he had "resigned

Townley Arrested by FBI on Arrival

55 Questions

voluntarily.

killed

At that time, Mr. Propper had submitted 55 questions to the Chilean Supreme Court to be put to Mr. Townley and to Capt. Arman-do Fernandez Larios, who also was attached to DINA, on the basis of evidence that they had both entered the United States on false passports three weeks before Mr. Letelier was

Capt. Fernandez answered all the questions put to him, but Mr. Townley invoked the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination in refusing to answer question on his actions while in the United States.

It is expected that Mr. Townley will be placed before the grand jury investigating the Letelier case in Washington and will be asked to testify under oath.

Mother Bares Her Anger at **Topless Bar**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9 (UPI)—A mother of four who was turned away from a topless bar because she had no escort says she wants to be allowed into the same places her hus-

band can enter.

Donna Lee Mason said yesterday she may organize a protest by housewives to help her

The controversy arose, Mrs. Mason said, when she and her sister-in-law were washing clothes at a laundermat. Faced with a long wait, she said they decided they would pass the time with a drink at a nearby lounge.

The women were stopped at

the door of the Playhouse Club by manager Stephanie Griffin, who said that unescorted wom-en were not allowed. Mrs. Ma-son said the manager told them the rule was made to keep prostitutes out of the topless bar.
"I think most people can tell

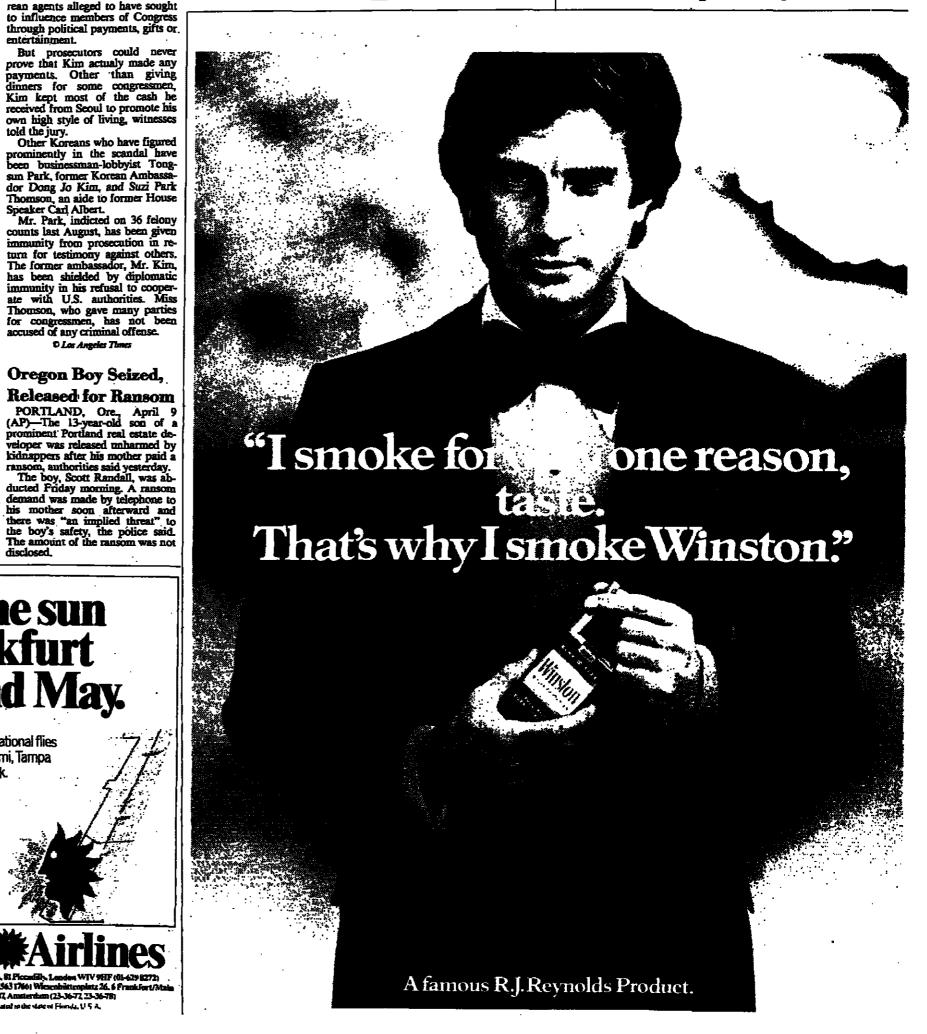
a housewife from a hooker." Mrs. Mason said. "In my case it wouldn't be hard, since I weigh



Michael Townley and his wife just before his ouster from Chile

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Election Victory Strengthens Giscard's Hand at Home, Abroad

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 9 (IHT)—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's popularity has hit a new high in French public opinion polls. In a survey this weekend nearly 70 per cent of persons questioned said they were satisfied with his performance. On the presidential contrails are unthe presidential coattails, even uncharismatic Prime Minister Ray-mond Barre, for the first time,

received less criticism than praise.

The poll, the first since the ban during last month's National Assembly election, confirmed impressional actions of the property of the sions that the big winner was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing who was not running for office. Amid the rancor and recriminations between the defeated Socialists and Communists. this boost to the President's author-ity just beyond the halfway mark in his seven-year term provides him major new political opportunities and will enable him to play a much more active role both in French politics and on the European stage.

French commentators already predict that he will be re-elected in 1981. In effect, they say, he is em-barking on a decade of power in France. Certainly he has a renewed popular mandate by proxy. The question is, how will he exploit his opportunity and how will he seek o reorient France?

Tide Ster

In analyses of his enhanced standing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is portrayed as the leader who stemmed the apparently incluct-ably rising leftist tide in France. In 1974 he took over a country dominated by two trends: a deepening economic recession and a rising united left gaining confidence as it scented electoral victory.

As President, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been instrumental in engineering the turnaround of this situation, including a notable economic recovery and renewed growth momentum and the maintenance of political stability and discomfiture of the formidable Socialist-Communist alliance.

In the elections, instead of voting as widely expected for a leftist parliamentary majority and a popular front-style government including Communist cabinet ministers, French voters split roughly be-tween left and right in the popular vote, then gave the center-rightist coalition an unexpectedly large 91-seat majority in the 491-seat assem-

bly.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing undoubtexily would have failed except for the internecine quarrel, at a fatal moment, that estranged the Socialists and Communists and discredited their common program for

sweeping change.

The Giscrdian counterclaim is that the leftist coalition was doomed because it was an electoral expediency rather than a meeting of minds, because French society in the 1970s rejects collectivist reorganization, because a majority of French people — often silenced by archiae party structures - want reforms, not radical change. Declaring for the presidency in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Frenchmen after a generation of Gaullism that "France aspires to be led from

This Giscardian design - a po-

GREAT BRITAIN Happy Hour at the BAR NORMAND every Thursday 6-7pm

PARIS **AMUSEMENTS**







litical system oriented more to-wards pragmatic reforms and less towards doctrinaire extremes, a France which more closely resembles its European neighbors—now appears to be more realistic in the appears to be more realistic light of the electoral results.

In practical terms, this idea has to be turned into a consensus in Parliament and a Giscardian legis-lative record that will give the President a premanent political power base in the nation, help alter the present party alignments and open the door to structural reforms adapted to modern France.

Plausible tactics for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing are dictated by a detailed breakdown of the electoral results. With the majority, the President escaped the constitutional mightmare of having to work with an opposed cabinet and legislature. Yet the opposition made new gains, adding more seats. So the pressure for change is undeniable.

At the same time, the President's hand was strengthened when the Union for French Democracy, the party identified with Giscardian policies, picked up seats at the expense of its own coalition partners, the Gaullist party led by Jacques Chirac, a personal rival of the Pres-

This pattern — pressure for change, eroded strength of the rightest Gaullists, Socialist rancor against their erstwhile allies, the Communists — has created an obvious opportunity for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to try adding to his strength by attracting dissident Gaullists to his party and mobiliz-ing Socialist support for liberal reform measures.

Political Tactic

This political tactic - weakening the extreme right and stealing some leftist thunder — fits the Giscardian vision nurtured long before he entered high office and elaborated in his book, "French Democracy." It argues that the French, whose well-being and educational levels have been sharply improved by rapid economic and demographic changes since World War II, now want to escape from confrontation politics and ideological political parties of the past. In the Giscardian analysis, the French are tired of the polarized democracy of the Gaullist system of the Fifth Republic that institutionalized a few strong parties and locked them in reientless competition and paralyz-

ing mutual suspicion.
In its place, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has argued for a more pluralistic system involving more centers of power, the abandonment of ex-tremes by all groups and more tol-erant give-and-take in political life. He has urged several new departures: a more civil tone in French political debate to produce a more constructive dialogue between the majority and the opposition; a liberal legislative program of economic and social reform that could be

Mrs. Thatcher Calls for Limits On Immigration

LEICESTER, England, April 9 (AP)—Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher yesterday told Britain's Labor government that there should be no more "humbug" over the country's immigration issue and urged an end to the largescale inflow of nonwhites.

"Let ministers accept that good race relations in Britain depend on ending immigration as we have known it in the last two decades," she told 2,000 supporters at the party's Central Council conference meeting here, 100 miles northeast of London.

Mrs. Thatcher said that Prime Minister James Callaghan's govern-ment policy on immigration disre-garded the wishes of many Britons. "So let's have no more humbug."
Mrs. Thatcher said. "Let ministers listen to the people for a change, instead of preaching at them... Politicans cannot turn a blind eye to what is going on or arrogantly refuse to need people's worries and

15 Die in Raid On Thai Village

BANGKOK, April 9 (AP)-Cambodian soldiers supported by Thai Communist rebels attacked a Thai border village today, killing 15 persons, wounding 10 and burning houses and stores, border police

According to the police, about 300 Cambodians and Thai Com-munists attacked Kruat with rifles and grenades, burning a number of homes. The attack was one of the most serious in recent months.

The border conflict between Cambodia and Thailand, which began shortly after Communist forces took Phnom Penh three years ago, stems from a number of causes, in-cluding a poorly demarcated bor-der and disputes in the illegal trade

Prose

with the hostility between the two rival blocs in France, based largely on the antagonism between the

powerful example in opening state-controlled media to opposition viewpoints, tolerating civil servants of opposing political views and get-ting Socialists to vote for mutuallyacceptable reforms instead of boy-cotting them out of political dog-

In the Giscardian analysis, which is shared by many younger, socio-logically oriented French politi-cians, the traditional confrontation politics are less and less sought by the French people. The rank-andfile consistently show a desire for change, but the obstacles to prag-matic change are maintained by the entrenched party system, the Gis-

Mutual Distrust

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP)— Attorney General Griffin Bell last

year rejected a recommendation that a high-ranking FBI official be

indicted for perjury and instead personally asked the veteran agent

to correct his sworn testimony,

The appeal to Wallace LaPrade, head of the FBI's New York field

office, illustrates the problems that Mr. Bell has faced in his dual role

of overseeing the FBI and the investigation of alleged illegal break-

ins by FBI agents during the early

He is expected to announce his

decisions on further prosecutions in these so-called "black bag" cases early this week.

The attorney general told Mr. LaPrade, according to sources familiar with the meeting, that he did not want to indict an FBI agent—

especially not for perjury — be-cause it would reflect badly on all

FBI agents who are called as court

Mr. Bell is known to view his brief encounter with Mr. LaPrade

as a sincere effort to find the truth

about who authorized the break-ins

and surveillance of radical fugi-

But some Justice Department at-torneys believe that his conduct

might be viewed as an example of a double standard of justice; of spe-

cial treatment for an FBI agent that

would not be afforded an average

Prosecutors sometimes permit witnesses to change their grand

28. You used to call

home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

supported on an issue-by-issue basis by both left and right groups for the common good rather than narrow party gain; and ultimately the possibility of an undramatic alternance of government in France between two moderate coalitions, one center-right, one center-left.

Ordinary enough in nations like Britain or Germany, this notion of internal detente is a sharp contrast with the hostility between the two timed block in France hased largely and the communist cooperation. Communist-controlled trade unions, for instance, have often unions unions of the Socialists and small reforms because unions, for instance, have often unions like unions, for instance, have often unions unions of the

society" out of an impasse, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing — who was at home in none of the traditional parties - has sought to loosen the Communists and equally extreme rightists on the opposite side.

The Giscardian philisophy of overcoming this intransigence has very practical implications in Erench life. Mr. Giscard d'Esta-lition. But he is also a man of reforreenen me. Mr. Oscard utstar ing's personal liberalism has set a mist temperament, a technocrat nowerful example in opening state-bent on modernizing French insti-

Now he appears to have gained a stronger political machinery to put his ideas into effect. The decisive arena is Parliament, where Giscardian legislation could significantly alter French life and politics. At the outset, the parliamentary arithme-tic leaves little room for maneuver. While preserving the rightest majority with Mr. Chirac's Gaullists on major issues, the Giscardians nonetheless will look across coalition lines at times to induce some Communists to ignore their Com-munist allies and vote for some sume even greater importance if French reforms and support widen-

HAVING A WHALE OF A TIME—Wolfgang Gewalt, director of the Duisberg Zoo in West Germany, has no fear of teeth, even when there are 30 of them in the mouth of a white whale such as the zoo's Ferdinand. Apparently Mr. Gewalt is not afraid of whale's breath either.

Seeks Change in Testimony

Bell Is Said to Oppose FBI Indictment

to initiate such proceedings after a

recommendation to prosecute has

been made. It is even more unusual

for the attorney general to make

Perjury Charge Urged

Mr. LaPrade's potentially perju-rious testimony occurred in a U.S. grand jury in New York in January of last year. A civil rights division

task force then heading the investi-

gation recommended to Mr. Bell a few months later that Mr. LaPrade

be charged with perjury as part of a

first wave of indictments in the

But Mr. Bell chose at the time to

indict only John Kearney, a field

supervisor who worked for Mr.

LaPrade, in connection with al-leged mail-openings and wiretaps. Mr. LaPrade was named as an un-

indicted co-conspirator.

That April indictment triggered a

protest by FBI agents and their supporters and it is generally con-sidered that Mr. Bell then began to

question the course of the investi-

met privately with another poten-tial defendant, assistant FBI direc-

tor Andrew Decker. They discussed the case in the absence of both Mr.

Bell's prosecutors and Mr. Decker's

lawyer, a breach of legal decorum

that the attorney general now ac-knowledges was incorrect.

Criticism Accepted

ber I was sort of startled myself

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The attorney general rejected the

himl" he said.

I ended up talking (with

Mr. Bell said in a recent interview that criticism of the Decker meeting was justifiable. "I remem-

At about the same time, Mr. Bell

such an appeal.

jury testimony. But it is considered suggestion that he had to be espe-

unusual for the Justice Department cially careful of appearances in

such a sensitive internal investiga-

"It's only the weak people who lean over backwards against their own people," he said. "I'm not so

Mr. Bell made increasingly criti-cal comments about the civil rights

team's investigation in the months

after the Kearney indictment. And

change his earlier testimony, sourc-

Finally, in early December, Mr. LaPrade and his New York attor-

ney, Thomas Bolan, met at the Jus-

tice Department with Benjamin

Civiletti, head of the criminal divi-sion, and other Justice attorneys.

Mr. Bell joined the meeting for

only a few minutes to make his per-

sonal appeal for Mr. LaPrade to tell the truth, according to sources.

Strategy Differences

that the five-member civil rights di-vision team asked to be taken off

the case because of what were said

has been considering their recom-

mendations for the last few weeks.

There have been indications that

the task force recommended prosecutions of former FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d, Mark Felt, the former No. 2 man in the bureau and Edward Miller, who was head

of the FBI's domestic security divi-

sion during the period of the break-

PORTUGAL

see classified

to be differences in strategy.

It was also in early December

lacking in confidence as that."

for Jacques Chaban-Delmas for parliamentary speaker — the Gis-cardian choice. On the Socialist side, the postelectoral consultations with the President could gain sig-nificance if tactical cooperation proves to have grass-roots appeal. What issues are crucial for the Giscardian design? Economic problems continue to occupy the fore-

ground, and the reappointed Barre government undoubtedly will continne its balancing act, trying to hold down inflation while simultaneously seekinig to stimulate the economy and absorb unemploy-ment in this dilemma, the French showing compares (avorably with other European governments management but Giscardian strategists avoid holding out hopes of an early

Foreign Policy

ing French involvement in Europe. able, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing In this process, Mr. Giscard d'Esta- can expect Gaullist support in reas-Mutual Distrust

As a result, the mutual distrust between doctrinaire leftists and autocratic Gaullists paralyzes the missing could eventually expect to describe the distrust and attract them to both in Africa [as he did painlessly his own party, neutralizing the right. A corresponding power shift elsewhere as he has done in

despatching French troops to Leba-non. The first time French forces have taken a role in a United Na-

have taken a role in a United Nations peace-keeping force, it undoubtedly signifies French intentions of seeking a role in anyof guarantees that emerges in a Middle East settlement.

On the other hand, the Socialists will have to be looked to for support on expanon expanded French involvement in the European community — anathema to nationalistic Gaullists.

As European leaders gather in

As European leaders gather in Copenhagengen this weekend, they envisaged closer economic alignment and set the date for direct elections to the European Parliament (eventually to be followed by elections for a president of Europe), and Mr. Giscard d'Esta-ing stood out in their ranks because his elections are safely behind him, whereas other main European statesmen face electoral hurdles at home in the months ahead.

Domestically, to forge the essential parliamentary consensus, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has called for a "reasonable cohabitation" of majority and opposition and he is expected, as a first step, to initiate more generous arrangements for the oppositionn, giving them new status—for instance, sharing more government information on key

Beyond that gesture, the Giscardians must count on some long-discussed reforms. The need to reduce some glaring social injustices and get a more egalitarian society is widely recognized in France, and Giscardian proposals to raise the minimum wage or protect other least-favored social groups might get leftist support.

Tax evasion and a capital gains

tax are major issues which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has ducked until now to avoid offending the Gaul-lists. Other Giscardian promises that could come off the shelf include worker co-management, real estate control, devolutionary steps to modernize the Freach administrative tradition of centralization.

On all these issues, the Giscardi-

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ...popularity hits a record high

ans have to weigh carefully the chances of drawing enough votes — Socialists or Gaullists defecters to risk confrontation with the Gaullists and jeopardize the present Giscardist-Gaullist majority.

If his enhanced prestige can be translated into an effective legislative program, Mr. Giscard d'Esta-

representation, a mechanism to help the emergence of more small parties. Under the Fourth Republic, this "regime of parties" was blamed for the vacillating government reviled by Gaullists. In the Giscardian view, the smaller parties - less doctrinaire, more issue-oriented, more responsive to presidential initiative — are the structural reform to mirror contemporary concerns, institutionalizing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's vision of

In Border Confrontation

Arms Buildup Reported in Indochina

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, April 9-The border confrontation between Vietnam and Cambodia has been made more dangerous in recent weeks by secret military moves by both nations, according to well-informed diplomatic sources.

Both sides have built up their armaments, but the Vietnamese reportedly have not significantly rein-forced their border forces, despite

reports to the contrary. The Vietnamese have transferred an unknown number of Soviet-built planes to bases in South Vietnam Cambodia, the sources say. And the Cambodians have been receiving more arms from China, including some radar-controlled anti-aircraft weapons.

Soldiers Not Trained

The radar-controlled guns were almost certainly accompanied by Chinese technicians, military sources report, since the guerrilla-style Cambodian Army simply does not have the trained soldiers to operate

There have been reports that the Chinese also are building stocks of aviation fuel at Pocheng airfield outside Pinnom Penh and that Chinese transport planes come to the field more frequently than before.

These secret military moves have been accompanied by a sharp in-tensification of the already strident propaganda war between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Hanoi radio now carries daily at-tacks against its former ally, urging he began to urge that Mr. LaPrade be recalled and given a chance to the Cambodian people and army to overthrow the Communist govern-ment of Premier Pol Pot. Phnom Penh radio replies with equal rigor, using captured Vietnamese officers to broadcast "confirmation" that Hanoi intends an invasion to incor-porate Cambodia into a Vict-namese-dominated "Indochina Federation."

Escalation Possible

Diplomatic and military sources report that these and other signs indicate that the border war could be escalated at any time. The diplo-mats generally believe, however, that Hanoi has not yet decided to A new 10-member task force took over and began concentrating attention on high-level officials at FBI headquarters who may have approved the break-ins. Mr. Bell launch another military offensive such as the one that failed in December and January. For the moment, diplomatic sources said, Hanoi is more likely to continue its propaganda offensive, which is designed to get Cambodia to the

Reported Extensive

tremist groups in the Chicago area, documents released by the FBI re-

According to the documents, groups on the FBI's subversive list include the American Civil Liberties Union, the Alliance to End Repression, the Chicago Committee to defend the Bill of Rights and the National Association of Social Workers. Listed among extremist groups were the Afro-American Patrolmen's League and the National Association for the Advance-

that spilled across the border into negotiating table and to prove that Cambodia is the actual aggressor in the continuing flare-ups. an troops have "repeatedly" shelled and attacked Vietnam during the

Military sources report that the actual defense of Vietnamese frontier towns and villages remains in the hands of militia forces. They add, however, that the regular force units are flexibly deployed and could move quickly once an order

© Los Angeles Times

Battle Victories Claimed

BANGKOK, April 9 (UPI)-Vietnam said yesterday that hun-dreds of Cambodian soldiers were tions to problems in relations be-

Rouge troops in an attack against Vietnam's Central Highlands last Tuesday. In Hanoi, the Communist Party Daily newspaper Nhan Dan (People) said that the Cambodian leadership is betraying its people and that Vietnam will work unremittingly for prompt, negotiated solu-

Radio Hanoi said that Cambodi-

last two weeks. The broadcast also

said that frontier forces "wiped out" other Cambodian Khmer

Vietnamese territory.

killed in a series of frontier clashes tween the two countries." Ex-Prisoner Sets Course To Help Future POWs

(Continued From Page 1)

madman standing in the middle of the room pounding his face with the stool.

"I kept working because I knew I would get some swelling. I could feel my eyes coming up. There was a commotion at the door, and here were Chihuahua and Rabbit frantically trying to get back in.
"They finally burst in to find

both my eyes almost closed up, my eyebrows and eyelids cut and bleeding and my appearance pretty well unfit for photogra-

Although Adm Stockdale frustrated the filming scheme, the North Vietnamese through rope torture and other coercion did force Adm. Stockdale to write and record statements against his will. Like so many prisoners before him, Adm. Stockdale said he learned that every man — no matter how tough — has a limit of how much pain he can take. But he resisted

each time before submitting.

Adm. Stockdale, who looks amazingly fit at 54 considering what he went through — except for the stiff left leg which was torn at the knee so savagely by his captors that it cannot be restored through surgery — said his War College course will focus on a man's personal code.

Questions to be addressed in the classroom, he said, will include: "What do you think of a [dive-bomber] pilot who pulls off the target high" so that anti-air-craft fire does not hit him? "What do you think of a guy who

doesn't aim his bombs? Is that the way to lead?"

Adm. Stockdale's class will study philosophy and history to get into the teachings that stayed with him after the pressure of prison camp life had blown everything else away. The philosophy course that he took at Stanford in his 30s, said Adm. Stockdale, did him a lot more good in Hanoi than any of the Naval Academy's technical subjects.

But instead of digging out such teachings so they can form bedrock in the minds and person-alities of today's military officers. complained Adm. Stockdale, the wisdom that has stood the test of time is being eclipsed by the jargon of systems analysis, managerial techniques and modera

weaponry.

"We spend most of our time worrying about things that have nothing to do with our profession of arms." Adm. Stockdale's students will be directed to read Epictetus, the Book of Job, Aristotle, Plato, Kant. Mill, Sartre, Emerson, Dostoyevsky, Conrad, Kafka, Koestler and Solzhen-

T think this is the only way to teach a sophisticated audi duty, honor, country.' I'm not trying to make fundamentalists out of them. I'm not trying to make warmongers out of them.

"I'm trying to make more self-confident leaders who will realize half of what comes into their baskets is crap and that they should worry about things that are important."

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

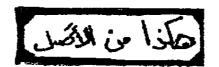
International Herald Tribune We've got news for you,

ins. The Justice Department is re-ported to have proposed that the men plead guilty to minor charges of civil rights violations.

Mr. LaPrade's case was expected to be handled through a disciplinary proceeding and might even be dismissed.

ment of Colored People.

Chicago Surveillance CHICAGO, April 9 (UPI)—Federal agents have collected more than 7 million pages of information on suspected subversive and ex-



Obituaries

Ford Frick, 83, Overseer Of Baseball in 1951-65

(AP)-Ford C. Frick, 83, commis- per La Hora, died yesterday after a sioner of baseball from 1951 long illness, his family announced through 1965, died yesterday after Mr. Marroquin Rojas served as a

and columnist, semiprofessional er and first president of the Guatebasebail player, college professor and radio commentator, became the sport's third commissioner after Kenesaw (Mountain) Landis and A_B, (Happy) Chandler

He had suffered strokes in recent years and had been hospitalized

Mr. Frick joined the National League as a member of its publicity staff in 1933 and was named league president a year later upon the resgnation due to ill health of John

He served in that post until Sept. 20, 1951, when he succeeded Mr. Chandler. Mr. Frick was elected to the Baseball Hail of Fame by the oldtimer's selection Committee in 1970. He served as commissioner until 1965, when he was succeeded by Gen. William Dole Eckert.

Clemente M. Rojas

BRONXVILLE, N.Y., April 9 mala and publisher of the newspaa monthlong stay at a Hospital.

Mr. Frick, a former sportswriter

congressman and was vice-president in 1966-70. He was the foundcongressman and was vice-presimala Journalists Association, which will celebrate its 31st anniversary tomorrow.

Sir Clough Williams-Ellis

PORTMEIRION, Wales, April 9 (AP)— Architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, 94, the first chairman of Britain's new town development af-ter World War II, died in his sleep

at his home here early today. Sir Clough headed the Stevenage development corporation which planned and built a town of that name in the Hertfordshire countryside, 28 miles north of London.

Robert A. Gordon

BERKELEY, Calif., April 9 GUATEMALA CITY, April 9 (UPI)—Robert A. Gordon, 69, an (AP)—Clemente Marroquin Rojas, economist and international au-81, former vice-president of Guate thority on business cycles and man-

Kennedy and Johnson.

TOKYO, April 9 (UPI)—Ko Mizushina, 84, former chairman of IBM, Japan, died of a brain hemorrhage at his home in Yokosuka. south of Tokyo, his family reported

Ko Mizoshina

Ford C. Frick

Using U.S. Radio Telescopes

Astronomers Find 'Cosmic Blowtorch'

His colleagues were Dr. A.C.S. Readhead and Dr. Roger Bland-ford. Dr. Blandford, who also ana-

lyzed the results, estimated that the

By Walter Sullivan

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NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)-A "cosmic blowtorch" more than 750,000 light-years long and origi-nating in the heart of an elliptical galaxy has been detected by radio astronomers. Its source, mappers of the jet believe, may be gas com-pressed by an extremely massive

Observation of the clongated jet, whose structure resembles that of a blowtorch flame, may help explain how the largest structures known to science have come to exist.

These structures consist of galaxies, or giant assemblages of stars, that emit intense radio waves from their visible region and often even more strongly from satellite sources millions of light years out along op-posite extensions of their spin axis. A light year is the distance that

light travels in a year at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. It takes light eight minutes to reach the earth from the sun.

Narrow Link

It has been widely assumed that the farflung satellite sources of radio emission are objects blown out of the galaxy by past explosions. However, the newly mapped jet forms an extremely narrow, continubus link between the core of the galaxy, known as NGC 6251, and one of its satellite regions (in this case with double structure).

- Each year it is estimated that this gy and matter equivalent to that of four suns. How such vast amounts martial law since November, 1975 of energy are generated within radio-emitting galaxies remains one ernment and hold elections this of the prime mysteries of contem-

porary physics.
The black hole that, it is suggested, may exist in the core of NGC 6251 would be 100 million times more massive than the sun. Other astronomers have recently presented more direct observational evidence for a black hole in galaxy M-87 that is 5 billion times more massive than

The M designation refers to the Messier catalogue of such objects. the NGC prefix refers to the New General Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars published in 1888 by J.L.E. Dryer of the Armagh Observatory in Ireland.

The new observations of NGC 6251 were carried out July 23-24 by astronomers of the California Institute of Technology using three widely spaced radio telescopes. They were stationed at the Hay-stack Observatory in Westford, Mass.: the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W.Va., and the Owens Valley Ra-dio Observatory in Pine, Calif.

Atomic Clock

The recordings were timed by a high precision atomic clock so they could be played, each against the other, using interferometry to map the source region in terms of radio emissions. Dr. Marshall Cohen of

Youths Protest Unemployment In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)-Several thousand young people, many out of work, demonstrated on Capitol Hill yesterday, saying the President and Congress have

not done enough to create jobs.
The Youth March for Jobs Committee, a New York-based group which organized the protest, estimated the crowd at 5,000.

"We are here to remind President Carter that if this country has enough money to give arms to Turkey, to give arms to Israel, to give arms to Egypt, then there must be enough money to provide jobs for all who want them," said the Rev. Eugene Callender of Church of the Master in New York's Harlem. He said the demonstrators brought "a message to all the power brokers in Washington. We want jobs and we want those jobs now!"

The demonstrators marched from the Lincoln Memorial, past the White House to the Capitol carrying banners and chanting sloReturn of Shape in Paris Fashions

Slim Silhouette Sure Thing for Winter

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS. April 9 (IHT)—The main story out of Paris is the return of the shape.

The slim silhouette, which has been lurking at the door of spring, is now a sure thing for winter. It is often concealed under pleats and llounces, with voluminous garments still around, but that is only a transition at best. The most advanced designers have already taken the jump—and Karl Lagerfeld, who will show Chloe's collection tomorrow morning, is coming right out with an hourglass shape.

The stender silbouette is a chal-lange because it is harder to do than the current look, which often power policy, died of a heart attack became an assemblage of loose, unconstructed layers that mostly re-An emeritus professor of ecolied on good color and a sense of

nomics at the University of Califortexture.
It all hangs on wide shoulders nia, Dr. Gordon was a consultant to the Council of Economic Advisand the resulting looks borrow from every possible world — miliers under Presidents Eisenhower. tary, explorer, rugby player or

พค่ากั อรุปากกลมไ. The coat, long out of the picture, makes a spectacular comeback but in a new slim, masculine overcost

Skirts Are Long

Jackets, on the other hand, are softer and shorter and invariably worn over matching vests. Skirts are long, sometimes reaching as low as the ankles, and worn with wool stockings and high-heeled booties. But pants, and more pants, are cleary saying that this now has to be a woman's world.

Jewelry is on the nutty side. Ofen made of colored, take crystal, it is sometimes as big as lollipops.
Fabrics are different, too. The

the group said that because of new record the observed jet, he said, devices mapping was possible in and there well may be a fainter one greater detail than ever before. soft, spongey, lacey kind has given way to dryer, duller textures, often The Cal Tech group likened the source to a De Laval nozzle of the stiffened by quilting. Corduroy, tweed, broadcloth and lots of leathtype that, in a jet engine, converts a

er give the collections a strong, rug-ged look. Velvets and satins dominate the evening picture.

At Jean-Claude de Luca's, it is no fuss, no frills. He believes in a

strong, agressive woman, Giant Blousons

In a collection that denoted a much stronger hand than usual. De Luca offered giant blousons with rugby player shoulders, still emphasized by huge, puffy sleeves. That woman wears pants or jumpsuits, thick corduroy, quilted kahki coats. black leather, cowboy boots and her gun strapped around her waist. She, for sure, is not one to be fooled with Even her evening dresses, of sculptured, pleated lame, stand out around her as if to say, "Don't get anywhere near me."

Madrid Buries 'Spanish Lenin'

MADRID. April 9 (UPI)—A crowd of 130,000 Spaniards yesterday attended a funeral service for Francisco Largo Caballero, known as the "Spanish Lenin." The machers were silent until after the marchers were silent until after the burial, when they sang the "Inter-

Mr. Largo Caballero, a president the republic overthrown by Franco's army, fled to France after the civil war. He died there in 1946 at the age of 77. His remains were exhumed from a Paris cemetery and flown to Madrid Thursday.

Montana Suspect Held

EUREKA, Montana, April 9 (AP)—A man who allegedly killed a Montana highway patrolman af-ter an auto chase surrendered to the police early today after releasing two men held hostage in their home, sources said.

well as imaginative collection. Claude Montana was hailed as the new Saint Laurent. His mostly leather collection was handled with the superb case of a pro, his color sense was nice and alive and his evening brocades spectacular.

Montana did the big-shoulder look, but with a softer, more rounded effect. It was still bold, though, with padded and quilted shoulders. often accented with braids and tassels. Worn with pants, that collection borrowed heavily from men, with overcoats, parkas, blousons, spencers and bush lumber jackets.

He mixed leather with corduroy pants, plaid skirts or simple T-shirtstyle dresses. His love for fringes and tassels could be questioned, but his accessories were excellent. The funny hats were made by Jean Barthet and Paulette and the shoes including the flat gold brocade

slippers, were by Sacha. Thierry Mugler is a young, idea filled designer whose last collection uses the slim silhouette so heavily that his skirts had to be slit on both

Outer Space Woman

No surprise otherwise. Mugler's woman comes from outer space with heavily padded and ribbed shoulders, tightly belted waists and astronaut shoes.

Mugler's shoulder treatment included different-colored ones, making for an even chunkier look. His best moments were the still jumpsuits, the raincoats with patentleather shoulders, the navy cadet look and the black velvet jump-

The French ready-to-wear big guns have not yet shown. The last leg of the European fashion season belongs to the Brit-ish, who will be showing in London



Lagerfeld's evening dress with hourglass shape for Chloe.

A truck working on a construction site. A truck crossing a continent. A bus carrying tourists. or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat. OM. Lancia. Unic. Magirus-Deutz.

This is the world of Iveco. Iveco: a world of experience. Industrial Vehicles

jet was flowing at 20 times the speed of sound in such a medium. To retain its narrow integrity for so great a length, he believes it must ic speed. The findings were reported in the March 9 issue of the British journal Nature. originate in density sufficiently ex-

prevents light or anything else

from escaping. The Cal Tech group based its work on earlier, less detailed mapping of the region by a group at Cambridge University in England. This showed the outer part of the jet leading toward one of two areas intense radio emission on opposite sides of the galaxy. The Cal

Tech observations extend the jet to the innermost core of the galaxy. Dr. Blandford was asked why no iet had been detected serving the opposite satellite source. The receivers were "only just" able to

Vote Promised In Bangladesh

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 9

Maudud Ahmed, an adviser to On Texas Funds the president, set no date for the apparent return to civilian rule.

The government of this impoverished six-year-old nation, formerly the east wing of Pakistan, promised in mid-1976 to hold an election by February, 1977. The plan was scrapped on grounds that it would danger peace.

Israeli Seamen End Three-Month Strike

TEL AVIV, April 9 (AP)—Israeli seamen ended a strike Friday that lasted nearly three months and agreed to submit their pay de-

to remain adament against wage increases, the merchant fleet management stuck to its original offer of a 20-25-per-cent pay rise to about 2,000 seamen. The management also demanded, and received a promise from the union to avoid another shutdown during the new

mands to an arbitrator.

Backed by a government policy contract.

Security Police treme to suggest compression in the vicinity of a black hole.

The latter is an object so dense that it is invisible because its gravi-**In Alleged Plot** a NICOSIA, Cyprus, APRIL 9 (UPI)—Security police arrested a group of Greek Cypriots who were allegedly planning attacks on local politicians and foreign dignitaries, the government said vesterday An official statement said that

one of the three persons sezied in the southern port city of Limassol was Andreas Pavlides, alias The Doctor — the man who kidnapped

President Spyros Kyprianou's 21-year-old son, Lt. Achilleas Kyprinou, in December. Mr. Pavlides, a medical doctor in his 30s, was pardoned for the kidnapping when he freed the presi-

dent's son after three days. Mr. Pavlides' fiancee, Androuilla Neocleous, was also arrested in a separate raid and police found an automatic pistol at her home, a

Carter Is Upheld

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP)-A federal judge has upheld President Carter's claim of executive privilege and refused to order the release of White House documents dealing with a decision to block a government grant to a Texas antipoverty organization.
U.S. District Judge Gerhard

Gesell ruled that there was no evidence of "any wrongdoing" by the White House in connection with the case and that, therefore, the President could not be compelled to surrender the documents being sought by the Texas organization. The case involves a decision by

the Community Services Administration last year to withhold a \$855,000 grant to the Zavala Coun-ty Economic Development Corporation. The Mexican-American organization, located in the south Texas community of Crystal City, has feuded frequently with Gov. Dolph Briscoe and has been aligned with Hispanic forces seeking to establish a third political party to challenge the state's Democratic establishment. ocratic establishment.

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engrecht 687, Amsterdam (23-36-77, 23-36-78) (231691, 232101) Prins

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he only was ated audio ntry I m st and amenals not trying take more set who will rese nes into the and that att things by

Monday, April 10, 1978

The Carter Neutron Statement

seems to have come out at the right place on his neutron-weapons decision. He has kept in train the activities that will make production of those weapons possible within about a year's time (that is, he has not called off production); and he has said that he will decide "later" whether actually to start up such production when it becomes possible to do so. The production decision, Mr. Carter said in a statement issued from the White House on Friday, would be "influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its conventional and nuclear arms programs and force deployments affecting the security of the United States and Western Europe." Meanwhile, the relevant weapons will be modernized and made ready to receive either the neutron or other improved shells and warheads.

The President, in our view, has conditioned his decision on precisely the right things: Soviet restraint in the relevant categories of military action—not on some tan-gentially "linked" Soviet enterprise. And he has publicly committed the U.S. government to go forward with needed modernization of the affected weapons whether the end result will be neutron warheads and shells or not. This is as it should be. The question of whether or not the United States should proceed with production of neutron weapons and whether the NATO countries should accept them was-and remains-a legitimate and dead-serious public issue. But there was something skewed, even grotesque, in the way the thing had come to be perceived as a question of whether or not the United States would embark on some villainous, Strangelovian enterprise likely to introduce a new element of horror into the East-West military

In saying we think Mr. Carter has come out at the right place "for the moment," we

Secretary of State Vance told Congress last

Thursday that if only it would lift its restric-

tions on shipments of U.S. arms to Turkey,

the Turks and Turkish Cypriots would put

forward new proposals for a Cyprus settle-

ment. He may be right. But the issue is not

whether there will be new proposals. Rather,

it is whether the proposals will move Turkish

troops back from the 40 per cent of Cyprus

they now occupy to a zone more nearly pro-

portional to the 18 per cent of the island's

population that is Turkish. Vance is thus ask-

ing Congress to join him in betting that once

the U.S. restrictions are removed, the Turk-

ish government of Prime Minister Ecevit will

be able to make large concessions that could

The bet may be a bad one. In Turkey's

politics, no time is a good time for conceding

territory to Greek Cypriots. And Ecevit's po-

sition seems less strong now than it did when

he returned to office last Jan. 1. In parlia-

ment he has been able to govern without the

votes of ultranationalists. But in the streets

extremists continue their campaigns of vio-

lent intimidation that have taken more than

100 lives this year. There is no reason to

think that Ecevit himself does not want to be

not be made while the limits remain.

For the moment, anyway, President Carter mean to suggest that the wisdom and merit of his decision can only be proved out in the months ahead. The point is that, if this exercise in bargaining is to have the right effect, the position Mr. Carter now takes must be plausible and real: It will have to be indicated to the Russians that he is not just sitting by his telephone waiting for an overture or a vague promise to talk about talking to use as an excuse for deciding against production. It will have to be demonstrable that the neutron option is one he will only pick up or forgo for clear and practical reasons of military defense. It will have to be demonstrable, in other words, that Mr. Carter is absolutely serious about and committed to the position he took on Friday. We are bound to say that this is likely to be somewhat easier now that he has a rather clearer signal from the key NATO countries than he did before the recent flap. And to some extent Mr. Carter's own apparent backing and filling on the issue could be explained by the spot those NATO countries had put him in-wishing the United States not just to take the lead on neutron weapons, but also to take all the political heat. Events of the past week or so have at least got the Germans and some others to record publicly their private positions on the question. In fact, the politics of the neutron decision, especiially in Western Europe, are almost as complicated as the chemistry and physics involved. And there is, both here and abroad, a certain amount of political (or "image") damage for Mr. Carter to try to undo in relation to what went before. But we think the President, who has made plain both his keen desire to turn down the nuclear-weapons competition and (now) his unwillingness to do so unilaterally in the face of a Soviet weapons build-up, has made

THE WASHINGTON POST.

vailing political climate, concessions that are

even remotely acceptable to the Greek Cypri-

ots may be impossible. And once U.S. pres-

sure is removed, Ecevit will have even less

Vance emphasized the strains that the lim-

its on arms shipments impose on Turkish

politics and Turkey's links to NATO. But he

glossed over the comparable strains on Greek

politics, and Greece's links to NATO, if the

removal of the restrictions is not accompanied by a satisfactory outcome on Cyprus.

Greece is no less important to NATO's

southern flank than Turkey. Any bargain

that "saves" Turkey for the alliance at the

cost of losing Greece would be hollow

indeed. And if, as is likely, Congress should

refuse to ease the limits on Turkey, the

administration's present approach risks al-

Turkey's spokesmen decry what they see as

a U.S. tilt toward Greece, and they say that they only want Americans to be "even-

handed." Yet in the present Cyprus situa-

tion, removing the arms limits would amount

to a tilt toward Turkey. So long as Ankara's

troops remain where they are on the island,

Congress should retain the only leverage it

reason to take political risks.

ienating both countries.



WASHINGTON—It struck me, while listening to a covey of former CIA directors testifying the other morning on a proposed law to control the intelligence community, that people who do secret security work have a special personal need to have their "honor" avowed

Perhaps it is that they move in a world where deeds considered strange or deceptive or even illegal are regularly practiced, and where they see (and look for) the raw and ugly side of other people, and where the moral or legal compass bearings that "normal" people sup-ply to each other in their daily rou-ting have been blurged by the secretine have been blurred by the secre-himself above the law. cy or ambiguity or sense of high national mission touching much intelligence work. They need to know that their work is valued, and so are their souls.

I have to say I had been reading the brilliantly conceived British thriller "The Honourable School-boy," whose title figure, a spy with journalistic cover, is not only an aristocrat (The Honourable . . .) but, in anthor John Le Carre's evident view, an honorable man. Of which more below.

William Colby, a former CIA director, was testifying. To make his point that across the centuries states have excepted intelligence from the constraints of law, he cited Nathan Hale, executed (at age 21) for spying on the British, and quoted Hale's belief that "every kind of service, necessary to the public good, becomes honorable by being necessary."

Becomes honorable by being

necessary—the first U.S. statement of the ethical code of what is sometimes called the national security state? Colby himself now rejects that code, He doesn't feel CIA people necessarily have been dishonorable. Quite the contrary. He told me during a break in the hearing that the level of honor in the agency was a good deal higher, though unsung, than the public realizes. The title of his own forthcoming book is "Honorable Men."

But Colby has made a great leap. He has abandoned the old-school notion that it is enough for the CIA to be guided by a sense of institu-tional honor. He welcomes, as he said in his testimony, the new con-cept, represented by the proposd legislation, "that American intelli-gence must operate under the con-fines of the Constitution we Americans have established as the framework to govern our affairs."

ween a code of honor and the rule of law lies a tangle of history, some terrible abuses, some honorable acts, much moral confusion. The difference between the two is not that of night and day, arbitrariness and legality or, in an operational context, effectiveness and inadequacy. It would be more accurate to say that the national consensus has changed. Formerly it supported the honorable old-school boys of the CIA, who were deemed unneedful of the customary demo-cratic controls, and now it supports the Senate's historically unprece-dented project of bringing intelli-gence under law.

dented project of bringing intelligence under law.

You cannot say, however, that the new concept has swept the whole intelligence community. In a rare public speech in 1971, then-CIA director Richard Helms, manifesting the intelligence man's characteristic craving to have his honor are most likely to occur not here in stroked, pleaded for the American Europe, where East-West relations people to believe "that we too, are have tended toward steady honorable men." He conceded: improvement, but in Vietnam-type The nation must to a degree take it on faith." Obviously, he did not insurgency weapon. It is a weapon

expect that subsequent disclosures

'This Year the Pigeons Are Feeding Her.'

— of abuses that took place, unad-dressed by him, during his directorship — would let the nation judge the CIA's honor, and his own, on a more solid basis.

Helms went on to give the public an even more direct insight into his own system of values. Convicted last year of failing to testify fully and accurately to Congess about CIA operations in Chile, he de-scribed his conviction to the press as "a badge of honor"—it meant to him he had kept his agency oath not to divulge classified information. I found it sickening that he could actually take pride in feeling

"I chose the secret road," Le Carre's spymaster, George Smiley, sums up, "because it seemed to lead straightest and furthest toward my country's goal." Le Carre leaves Smiley morally neutered, believing only in conspiracy: "The sword I have lived by . . . the sword I shall die by as well."

@ 1972 Chicago Sun-Times

But he takes the honorable schoolboy himself, the journalist-spy, the final step forward. "You point me and I'll march," Gerald Westerby begins. At the end, catastrophe overwhelms him, but not only catastrophe. Not as a spy but as a man, one who loves, his honor

Offering Israelis **Solid Guarantees**

By James Reston

Washington—The Carter administration has not abandoned its search for a "comprehensive peace settlement" in the Middle East. It is far from a decision on the "bold initiatives" it thinks will be necessary to break the diplomatic impasse, but it has some ideas

For example, some high officials here are now studying the possibil-

here are now studying the possibilities of a U.S. treaty guarantee of any compromise settlement that may be negotiated, backed by a U.S. air base in the Sinai and a naval base at Jaffa — if such an arrangement were acceptable to Israel and her Arab neighbors.

This obviously raises a host of complicated questions: Would Israel accept Washington's conditions on borders and the Palestinians even if the United States guaranteed Israel's political independence and territorial integrity? Would such guarantees mean much without U.S. air and naval bases in the area?

How would the Arab states react to all this? And would the Congress of the United States and the American people, after their disillusion-ing experiences with political commitments in Vietnam, support such a treaty even if proposed by President Carter and endorsed by Israel and the major Arab states? Israel has shown little enthusiasm for a U.S. guarantee in the past. It has feared that such a treaty would involve unacceptable conditions and limit Israel's freedom of action. limit Israel's freedom of action. What Israel prefers is U.S. military aid and freedom to use it as she

Security

That, however, was before the present confrontation between Carter and Prime Minister Begin. Begin has complained that Sadat's peace proposals were more "theo-logical" than practical. For one thing, as Begin sees it, they would provide no security for Israel after Sadat was gone. For another, they would provide no security from attack by Israel's other Arab neigh-

The U.S. treaty guarantee idea under discussion here — it is still no more than that — is intended to provide that practical military se-curity that all political parties in Is-rael want. But no such guarantee is even remotely possible without fundamental changes in Begin's position on territory and the Palestinians, and the sale of U.S. planes to

Saudi Arabia and Egypt.
From the U.S. point of view, a
comprehensive settlement, backed by specific guarantees, carries both risks and advantages. In the event of a Middle East war, the United States would obviously be involved immediately, with unpredictable consequences for U.S.-Soviet rela-

On the other hand, the United States would be in a better position to prevent the outbreak of war un-

der a treaty obligation with bases a the area than it is now. Neither the area than it is now. Neither the Arab states nor Israel would be likely to start 2 war against the terms of the treaty and in opposition to the United States will be and naval bases in the area backing up the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

up the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Also, such a military present according to the advocates of this arrangement, would discourage any military adventures not only against Israel but against Saudi Arabia and the turbulent states at the mouth of the Red Sea and along the Horn of Africa.

In Common

In Common

Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Stad
Arabia, while they differ on many
things, at least have this one than
in commun: They are all opposed
to the spread of Communiat inflience and power in the Middle Ent
and in Ethiopia and the Sadan.

But without a comprehensive setlement, backed by U.S. guarantes
and military power, they are not
able to agree among themselves or
even to think about a regional nonaggression pact that might stabilize
the area after generations of confasion and war.

sion and war. The guess in Washington — R no more than that — is that the Senate would ratify such an arrangement after protracted debase if it seems likely to bring genine peace and cooperation to this singlesic corner of the world, for the contract of contract of the strategic corner of the world, for the risks of continued disruption, en-venomed by Communist penetra-tion, are at least as great as the risks of a formal U.S. political and

Finally, at least some officials in Washington are coming to the view that it is no use waiting until-land and the Arab states negotiate a comprehensive settlement before facing the question of U.S. guarantees. For there is little likelihood that such a compromise will be reached unless the offer of U.S. guarantees and bases comes first

All this, of course, will require protracted negotiations, first within later between Washington and Jerusalem and Washington and Cairo. But at least such ideas are being discussed here and may previde new ways of approaching the present diplomatic blockade.

The International Herald Trahune welcomes letters froid: readers. Short letters have a hetter chance of being published. All letters are subject in condensation for space reaons Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with inc tials but preference will be great to those fully vigned and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot not knowledge letters sem to the

Evaluating the Weizman Mission

By Joseph Kraft

TERUSALEM—Anwar Sadat his great weakness is "overconficially for the full measure of previous action to work their magic.

Washington loves him, and he is knowledged that his move to put a sadat's great concession, of crete agreement on difficult points. possibly the most popular politician here in Israel.

So Defense Minister Ezer Weizman seems a gift from heaven. If the direct talks he is now undertaking with President Sadat cannot rescue the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks then nothing can.

Gen. Weizman is a very hard man to dislike. He looks like Douglas Fairbanks, and also acts in the same open fashion.

In the autobiography that tells the exciting story of his tife as a pilot and Israeli air force com-

Letters.

Alarmed

The New York Times' editorial

advocacy of U.S. production of the

neutron bomb is an alarming de-

not, as is well known, destroy the

tanks but exposes the personnel within them to various doses of ex-

tremely high radiation. They may

die afterward-within several hours or up to several weeks or more. Un-

til they die, in many cases, they will

be able to continue functioning as

soldiers-but soldiers under a sure

death sentence. They will remain

quite capable of responding with whatever armament they possess, including tactical nuclear weapons.

One may wonder what effect on

judgment the certainty of death will

have upon their subsequent actions.

The requirement that the neu-

tron bomb be readily available for

use in such scenarios as The Times

imagines necessitates that the weapon be distributed widely.

More than any other nuclear weap-

on, it will be vulnerable to theft or black market sale—a factor that ought to be considered in light of

the rapid evolution in terrorist tac-

used in future military crises, which

situations. It is a nuclear counter-

mander, he candidly admits that

government of national union in place of the present regime led by Prime Minister Menachem Begin was a political blunder. Only hours after he first met Anwar Sadat during the famous Jerusalem visit they were both talking intimately about

As Weizman sees the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, the big problem lies in the psychology of the two leaders. Each believes that he has made a supreme concession, but that its historic importance has

that could be used by a repressive

government against sectors of its

own populace—in South Africa, Brazil, South Korea in the U.S. camp, and in Eastern Europe in the

we can count it a certainty that the U.S.S.R. will not allow the United

States a monopoly on the weapon.

For more than 30 years there has

been a border maintained between "conventional" and "nuclear" weapons. Both, God knows, are

deadly, but there is a widely recog-nized difference in proportion and

character. Resort to weapons of the latter character, it has been univer-sally recognized, could lead to the

devastation of human civilization.

The neutron bomb—the first nucle-

ar weapon that "can be used"—is the first crack in the dam that has

protected humanity from suicidal

much-needed border.

reconsider their opinion.

gannet (Sula Bassana).

military choices. It erases the

The Times editors can hardly

welcome the prospect of changing

their minds. But one needn't sym-

pathize with the U.S.S.R. to hope that this weapon will not be manu-

factured and that the editors will

JAMES H. FOREST. Alkmaar, the Netherlands.

Oil-Spill Victim

RONALD BEASLEY.

PETER HOLT.

Soviet sphere.

parture from good sense.

The alleged anti-tank qualifications of the weapon, which the edifacture the weapon, the U.S.S.R. would similarly restrain itself. But

relatives lost in the 1973 war. desert and on the West Bank of the been insuficiently recognized. So each is now hanging tough waiting

course, was the visit to Jerusalem and the expression of willingness to make peace with Israel. Weizman believes Sadat regards his trip as a kind of super-phenomenon that should have transformed the atmosphere totally. So the Egyptian leader has reacted harshly against Begin's detailed precautions for assuring Israeli security in the Sinai

Begin's great concession, in Weizman's eyes, was in not asserting Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank. For his whole political life the Israeli leader has believed that Samaria and Judea, the territories west of the Jordan, were part of the Israeli homeland. In his peace plan, he not only yielded sovereignover the Sinai desert back to Egypt, he also agreed to suspend Is-raeli claims on the West Bank temporarily. That suspension could last orever, and could even lead to a

But far from getting credit for the concession, Begin has been reproached for not matching Sadat in generosity. He has been accused of being intransigent on Israeli set-tlements and withdrawal from the West Bank. So where Sadat feels unappreci-

Palestinian state.

ated, Begin feels positively hurt.
Weizman's principal aim in shuffling between Jerusalem and Cairo is to explain each leader to the other. He would like Sadat to see what far-reaching concessions the offer made by Begin actually implies. He would like to draw from Begin a new appreciation of the historic contribution made by

The defense minister hopes to do

For example, he is advancing proposals whereby Israeli settleme might be maintained in the Sina without any breach of Egyptian sovereignty. "We are getting down to brass and tacks." he tells visitors.

One reason for getting down to brass tacks is to probe Egyptim intentions. Many Isrealis believe that President Sadat has been steadily hardening his position while causing Israel to lose public opinion, particularly in the U.S. by focusing attention on the settlements and the West Bank. They do not want to continue that losing game forever, and if they come to feel they are simply being pushed down a slippery slope, they will call off the talks. Getting specific 10. sponses to specific questions is a way of trying to see if the negotia-tions are really going anywhere

A Long Way

But Weizman is a long way from that pessimistic position right now.

He believes Sadat genuinely wants an agreement. He thinks Sadat would find it extremely difficult to admit that his great initiative has

He is further convinced that Israet's Lebanese invasion helped Sadal by discrediting the Syrians, Iraquiand Palestinians, and thus validating the argument that Egypt and Is rael are the only major parties to the conflict in the Middle East. He finally feels that Saudi Arabia, ist from curbing Egypt as many asset here and in Washington, is actually supporting the Sadat peace effort.
So, as he tries to keep alive what remains of the Egyptian-Israel Deace talks. Weizman is not

peace talks, Weizman is not depressed." I feel confident," be says, "in a stormy period."

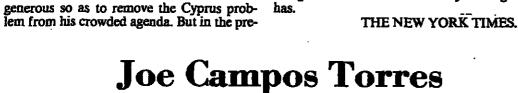
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Herald Tribune All rights reserved
Commussion Paritaire No. 34 23) The picture of the cormorant killed by the oil spill in Brittany (IHT, March 25-26) was in fact a



Taking a Chance on Turkey

Joe Campos Torres was a 23-year-old Mexican-American who died in Houston, Texas, after being beaten by three city policemen. The mild punishment imposed on the former officers last month has aroused the indignation of Houston's Hispanic community, of observers around the country and, now, of the U.S. Department of Justice.

A federal district judge sentenced the three defendants to a year in jail for violation of their prisoner's civil rights — a sentence that the Justice Department describes as "entirely inappropriate considering the offenses for which the defendants were convicted." Aiming for review by a higher court; the department argues that federal law forbids suspending a sentence for an offense that carries a maximum penalty of life imprison-

The Justice Department's intervention is unprecedented, and may prove to be nothing more than a gesture against an abuse of judicial discretion. But it does draw attention to the leeway in sentencing now enjoyed by federal judges and the difficulty of redressing an apparent wrong. In Houston, the judge's sentence was so gentle for a crime so brutal that it attracted national concern. But there are many other less-noticed cases in which judges have shown remarkable leniency, particu-

larly toward those convicted of white-collar

but if he had done so, he would have had to it was lighter, as light as the one in Houston, the prosecution could appeal and the appellate courts could increase the penalty or send the case back to the trial judge.

not by a long shot fit the crime.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 10, 1903

CHICAGO-President Roosevelt participated in a pictoresque scene yesterday at Bismarck, N.D. There is a reservation belonging to the Sioux In-dians near that place, and 20 chiefs of the tribe, including several old warriors who fought U.S. troops in the Sioux wars, came into Bismarck to great "The Great White Father" and present him with a stone pipe of peace.

Fifty Years Ago April 10, 1928

PARIS-With Mme. Curie holding first place, the arts, sciences and athletics are represented by the 10 women who rank highest at present in a poll to determine the most popular woman in the opinion of the people of France. The only American woman mentioned, thus far, is the late Lois Fuller, the dancer. Several British women have been named: Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, George Eliot and Edith Cavell.

An attempt to bring this troubling situation under control is embodied in the major revision of the federal criminal code that has passed the Senate and is languishing in the House. Sentencing guidelines would be set for various categories of crimes. In the Houston case, for example, a sentence of four to five years, without parole, might have been suggested. The judge would still have been able to give a shorter-or longer-sentence, state in writing the reasons he was not following the guidelines. If he handed down a heavier sentence, the defense could appeal. If

This provision of the code has been criticized on the ground it could result in harsher treatment of poor and minority defendants. But the defense would have the right of appeal against unusually stiff punishment. And, as the scandal in Houston demonstrates, poor and minority victims, too, need protection against judges whose sentences do

THE NEW YORK TIMES

of this type may be purchased with

the aim of making a profit when

the sinking fund buys in the current

Calendar Light

offerings remained light.

ed annual coupon of 9 per cent.

In the Mideast, Teollisunden Voima, the Finnish electric power

utility is selling a \$25-million, 10-year issue with a coupon of 8.875

per cent. The terms were consid-

ered a bit tight buy some specialists

and it was assumed that the issue would be priced at a discount.

dustries is the second Japanese in-dustrial company to tap the market

for floating-rate notes. Its \$50 mil-

lion, five-year offering will bear semi-annual interest at the higher

of either 5.75 per cent or 0.25

points above six-month Eurodollar

offered rates. The issue is guaran-

teed by Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank.
Though the DM and the Swiss

franc bond markets were not per-

market for yen-denominated for-

forming well during the week, the

Ishikawajima Harima Heavy In-

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1978

Euromarket-

form Netter

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Dollar Bond Prices Move Up As Investors Reassess Outlook

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)-Eu- bonds into short-term dollar bonds, rodollar bond prices moved up last Phillips & Drew said investors week amid indications that senti-should look at the possibility of inment among professional money vesting in those long-term Eurodolmanagers is becoming more posilar bonds which have heavy amorti-zation schedules and which are selltive toward dollar investments. ing at substantial discounts. "Issues

In talking about both the dollar's foreign-exchange rate and the yield structure of the Eurodollar bond market, many specialists are now arguing that market prices have al-ready discounted the adverse finanyear; or on a medium-term (three-to-four-year) view that the price cial effects of a continuing large will be forced close to par by the operation of the fund, even though the interest climate is unfavorable." U.S. trade deficit and a rising rate

"We are seeing a lot of institu-tional demand for dollar bonds be-cause the professional managers now think that the downside risk is limited," an executive at a large Swiss bank said.
He added that a certain amount

of switching from Deutsche mark and Swiss frank issues into dollar bonds is taking place due to the view that the dollar is now at sustainable levels and may rise later in

'May Be Over'

A similar view was taken by Phillips & Drew in its first monthly market letter devoted to the Eurobond market. "With the prospect of some improvement in the U.S. trade deficit during the second half, we believe that the worst of the dollar's weakness may be over," the

London brokerage firm said. It added that further substantial appreciation of the mark is doubtbecause of a projected decrease in West Germany's current-account surplus and because of the inflationary threat posed by rapid expansion of that nation's supply. Aside from recommending a market for yen-denominated for-switch out of long-term Euromark eign issues continued to boom even

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, April 9 (AF)—Wheat futures prices were propelled to new contract highs last week on speculation that China had bought a large quantity of wheat for the first time since 1974.

By the final session Friday, rumors were widespread that China had purchased a million metric tons of wheat and was in the market for other grains. Agriculture Department officials said they couldn't confirm such a

Despite temporary setbacks stemming from President Carter's threat to veto emergency farm legislation, May wheat contracts netted gains of 13 cents for the week to close at \$3.261/2 a bushel.

Nearby grain and soybean contracts traded on the Chicago Board of Trade received particular support because of the tightness of available

Soybean futures values, after plunging the daily limit of 30 cents a bushel in nearby months on Monday, recouped most of the losses by the end of the week. The May contract gained 10% cents, while other old crop deliveries were 5 to 131/2 cents lower. Corn futures values ranged from 7 cents higher in the current contract to 34 cents lower in distant months. Metals futures were "on a very nerous roller-coaster ride," said one

After zigragging most of the week, gold contracts on New York's Cornex averaged net losses of \$7 an ounce to finish at \$177.70 in the April delivery. Silver futures prices slumped about 26 cents to \$5.255 in the May

Although prices of Eurodollar bonds were pushed up over the week, the calendar of scheduled Liquidation in anticipation of President Carter's speech outlining his anti-inflation program contributed to a selloff in those markets. Earlier in Currently offered is a \$35-milthe week, metals trading was influenced by contradictory reports concerning Treasury's intentions to auction gold from U.S. reserves to aid the lion, seven-year note for IC Indus-tries Finance Corp. with an indicat-

Copper futures prices surged 1½ cents a pound to 61.6 cents in the April contract on reports that Japan's demand for refined copper has increased substantially since production cutbacks were made in Africa. Livestock futures posted a good advance on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, with cattle contract prices rising 1.47 to 2.21 cents a pound and

hog deliveries climbing 1.25 to 1.67 cents. By the end of the week, soybean prices ranged from 10% cents higher to 13% cents lower, with May quoted at \$7.00% a bushel; wheat advanced 6% to 13 cents, May \$3.26%; corn was 7 cents higher to 3% cents lower, May \$2.6314, and oats were 114 to 114 cents higher, May \$1.4314.

issues were lowered by 30 basis year Argentine government issue points at the beginning of April. Well Received

Norway's 25-billion_yen, fiveyear notes were well received, ing at around 99.30.

Priced at 99.2 bearing a semi-annu-Prices of Euroster al coupon of 5.7 per cent, the notes were bid at 101 even though the offering technically had not been

though interest rates on most yen completed. A 15 billion-yen, eightalso sold well though is was not as well received as Norway's. Priced at 99.10 with a coupon of 6.4 per cent, the Argentine issue was trad-

> Prices of Eurosterling bonds stabilized somewhat last week, but

seeing," Mr. Schultz said. When an incomes policy is (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Inflation Causing Widespread Concern

By Thomas E. Mullanev

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 (NYT)—The talk of the business world here, as it seems to be just about everywhere else at the moment, is the upsurge in inflation this year and the danger that it will continue to rise rather than recede. And there is particular worry in this area over the course of action that Washington may take to cope with the problem when the administration discloses its expected in-

flation antidote next week. Two prominent business executives in this city, who reluctantly played a role in administering the nation's last experience with eco-nomic controls to fight inflation during the early part of this decade. indicated in interviews last week that they are just as strongly opposed now to such programs, or

any kind of "incomes policies."
As vehicles for restraining inflacause more harm than good, according to George Schultz, president of the Bechtel Corp., and Benjamin Biaggini, chairman of the Southern Pacific Co.

Mr. Schultz was director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in the Nixon administration when the last wage-price controls program was adopted and then served for two years as secretary of the treasury starting in May, 1972. Mr. Biaggini was a member of the National Pay Board for five months during the period of con-trols at that time.

"We desperately need a strong set of policies, but not the so-called incomes policies that always become the center of attention when a dose of higher inflation appears, to combat the inflation we are now

adopted and accepted by both la-bor and management, Mr. Schuitz Mr. Schultz's prescriptions for dealing with inflation include such said, "the political people feel they "unpleasant things" as a presidenhave something in place to deal tial veto of the new emergency farm with inflation and can then go on legislation; a reduction in federal spending to bring the budget back to do other things they might not otherwise do, such as taking more into control;" a moratorium on cost-raising measures by Congress; stimulative fiscal and monetary actions, that will only increase the a "tough stance" against expansive monetary policies and a rollback of

New York Stock Market

inflationary pressures.

vulnerability to a correction.

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)—Despite the lingering worries of investors over inflation, interest rates, the dollar and the vigor of the economy, stock prices managed to move higher last week. For the present, at least, it seemed to indicate that these worries - and others - already had been

built into the depressed level of the stock market. As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.2 points to finish at 769.58.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 120.16 million shares, compared with the previous week's 106.51 million shares.

It was an eventful week in the fixed-income sector. On Monday, the Treasury auction fetched an average return to investors of 6.417 per cent for three-month bills, Six-month bills, also sold on a discount basis, provided a yield of 6.717 per cent. For both maturities, these yields at auction were the highest since February. Meanwhile, the yield on Bell System subsidiary bonds moved a shade above 8.75 per cent on Tuesday, the highest level in nearly two years. By contrast, a Bell unit sold bonds last June at a return of slightly below 8 per cent. Interest rates have been climbing since that time, spurred by a tightening of credit conditions by the Federal Reserve and by lears of increased inflation.

The stock market's sinking spell occurred on Monday and after that tumble — triggered by weakness of the dollar in foreign-currency dealings — things took a turn for the better in the remaining sessions. The dollar, still in its sick bed, appeared to lose a bit of its pallor and hopes were building on Wall Street that President Carter's message on inflation and other weighty matters, which is due on Tuesday, would bring some results.

While the Dow industrials showed a moderate gain, the American Stock Exchange's market-value index moved briskly ahead, finishing Friday at the best level since its inception four and a half years ago. Basically, the Amex has benefited from its role as a marketplace for lesser-known and somewhat unseasoned issues. These so-called secondary stocks have been the market's best performers in recent months, in contrast to such institutional favorites as Minnesota Mining, K Mart, International Business Machines and Sears, all listed on the Big Board. At the same time, the apparent speculative bulge in some Amex issues flashes a warning sign to more than a few Wall Street analysts that rising prices can involve rising "unreasonable" government regula-tions that are costly to business and impede new investments.

Mr. Schultz says that he is opposed to the move to reduce the Social Security tax increases scheduled to become effective next year. However, he favors an across-theboard tax cut that might be even larger than the \$25 billion proposed the administration, provided by the administration, product that steps were taken to scale down federal spending in the next several

And he maintains that tax-meentive proposals to moderate inflation, such as those suggested by Arthur Okun, an economist at the Brookings Institution, and Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, are "on the wrong track" because they require all th rules and regulations of a formal wage-price controls system.

Mr. Biaggini stresses the need for less government regulation of all industries as an anti-inflation polycy, especially in energy develop-

ment.
"The railroads have been regulated longer and more severely than any other industry and they also happen to be the industry in the most financial trouble," he said

"That ought to tell us something."

Mr. Biaggini said that he was against controls in any form and hopes the nation doesn't go down that route again.'

"The fundamental reason why the dollar has been declining," Mr. Biaggini said, " is that the mar-ket sees the rate of inflation in the United States going up and the rate of inflation elsewhere going down, and also sees a demoralized United States economy, where we are not able to face big issues and take de-cisive actions. If we had strong anti-inflation measures in place, we wouldn't have to resort to those other actions, ..

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the County stocks siving the high, low, and lost pid price

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p 2 rt 1,606	15	2014	20	20 — ¼ 25¼+ ¼ 34%—1 15¼	Dynason s Dynason s ERCCp.72	470	5%	414	5% ± 4	•
or 1.76b q.64b	46	2574	251/2	254+ 4	Dynatch	106	11/2	10-4	11 + 4	
d\$4.p	1100	36%.	34%	3476—1	ESLINC	365	#	40	25% T 7	:
~	677	157%	1514	15%	ESYS WI	307	344	27/4 76 376 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 14	194 T 4	:
n	11	3572	34 13¼ 12¼	25 T 19	EarlyCal	143	17.	126	225	•
d .50 3.25	71 <i>4</i>	: 17	1214	13.27 %	EarthSci	58	144	156	146	
	154	13% 5 13 29% 10% 3% 9% 7%	77	13 + 6 13 + 6 294+16 104+ 4 34+ 6	EstOrief .74e	1055	ģ	874	1%+ 4 376 146 8%- V	2
r Æb	72	104	27 91/2	10%+ %	Eastmet 1.20	251	1614	14%	1614+1	
7	183	314	3 74	3%+ %	Egin p(A230	5 3	H12	341/2	341/2	
r .48b >r B er .56 i .80a es ; .30e	601	994	74		EcheOil	601 3 1	76	2%	342 2%-3-16 19%- 16 11%- 16 11%- 16 4%- 16 17½- 16 17½- 16 19%- 11½ 10%+ 16 37%- 27½- 27½-	
er .56	_56	7%	7% 15% 28% 18%	7%+ 16 1612+1 3412+614	Econt.ab 30 ElPasEl 1	型!	770	187	1946— 1/2	
£ 20a	157	161/2	151/2	1692+1	ElPOSE! I	222 1	175	1114	1148	
.	122	3477	2894	3472TO16	Eleckite 28b		414	I	ALL L	
.300	550	17	- A	4%+ %	ElecProt .12	103	44	374	444 4	
o.80	375	35	3414	34%	ELATTOY	207	27	24	2V2 Va	
	20	16/2 34/5 19 644 35 674 15/4 18/4 18/4 18/4 18/4 18/4	6 3414 674 22 15	18% ¼ 6%+ % 34% 6%+ ½ 22 15%+ ½	ElecProt .12 ElArray ElizWW 1.56	8 1	7¥2	374 276 1774 574 1816 974 374 27 23	171/2	
Fr <i>3</i> 5	43	22	22	22	Entriwi	.76	94	874	9 + 14	
	57	1514	15	15%+ 1/2	Emons.16	136 1	7	1516	1996+71/2	
	24	414	414 614 1674 916 676 1296 616 1174	14 FA 185+1% 195+ % 6%~ % 12%+ % 7%+ %	EmpFire 50	400 1	94	224	1044 + 19	
W 7	50	.53	1624	1854-136	EmpGen EmpirNBk	36	72	714	74	
rs 20e	44	974	914	16+ 4	Emp Cas 1.186	24 2	76	ź~	271/2	
7.13	156	ź"	676	64~ K	EnrDev	. 84 2	5	2 3	25"+2	
	. 29	1274	12%	12%+ 14	EnrOev EnrMin	572	6Hs	51/2	6 + 1/2	
Lb.24	286	74	676	74 + N	l EnrRsGo	2145 29	2 T	3-1621	13-161-16	
16	1477	1294	114	1146	EnrVent	190 T	2	1134	115-7	
65_7 2	7 AS	22/2	ZZ	72	Engraph .24 Entomo .60	. 36	270 814	2016	- FR	
Lb_24 10 es_32 n p in 2	131	1314	1912	1364 14	Frield	45 Z	ere S	44	4 T 2	
in 2		307	30V-	30V2	Epsco	36	376	314	34_ 4	
	2877	244 21	1-162	12%+ % 7%+ % 11% 22 17 13%+ ½ 30% 11-16-1-16 21% ½	Epsco EqtBcp .56b	33 1	W2	1914	1914 14	
al 1a r .49e d .50 kat kg .60	28	22	211/2	2112 1/2	EGIGER 32	136 2	14	271/4	274- 4	
. 49e	9454	44	4.4	1-16-3-16	Eqtiwa 1	38 2	272	2214	221/2+ 14	
g. 50	37	41/2 241/2 17/2	2414	2425+ 14	EqutSL .800 EqtOli .60	2574 1	7	1895	1995+ %	
	472	170	1704	1736 1/-	EthanAi .55	200 l	77I	154	1572+ 1/2	
- JOV	37	18 <i>6</i> %	43	2112 12 11-16-3-16 2412+ 14 174 14	ExtrAd	207 143 198 1055 251 5 1 501 3 1 502 1 1 502 1 1 502 1 1 502 1 1 502 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	•	1874	1876+ W	
Ç.96	11.44 1540 1540 1540 1540 1540 1540 1540 1540	25	2414 1745 674 251/2	26 + 14	ExFuel un	B10	*	74	27/2 +2 25 +2 25 +1-1-16 3-16-1-16 11-16-1-16 11-16-1-16-1	
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Sales in Nei 100s High Low Last Chige GldSIFd.15e GoodyS GouldsP 1,40 GovEFn.60a Gv1Emp.86e Gv1Epi.74 Gv1ELI.40 Graco.60 GrahlAt.40 Gracoso Grantre.28 Grascon GraSc un GravesT .40 GrJer8n 1 GSDUCD 1.04 GreenAM 1.16 GrevAdv 1.20a Gucr8ts .5 Guor Fin .40b Guar Nat .60 Giffensy .20 Giffensy .20 Giffensy .20 HMOInt HachCh .20

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March 1978

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	Sples in Net 198s High Low Lost Chige		Sales in Net 100s High Low Lost Ch'96		Saies in Net 100s High Low Last Chae	Over-	Count	ter	Market
(Continue	ed from Page 7, Col. 8)	LibNiLi 38 LiinsGa 1.20	1165 22% 22% 22% 4 % 33 28% 28% 28% 4	Medford 1.20 MdCmp\$.12e	16 41V2 41V2 41V2 230 479 479 479	OVOL	VOUL.		T12944
KamonA 1.20	x80 3034 30 3034	Liinva.l6	740 12% 11% 11% %	MeenanO ,24 MeilanN 2,80	124 7 64 64- 4 1468 514 514 514	Soles in	Mes on Low Last Chipe	1	Soles in Net 1925 High: Law Last Chies
KampAm .32 KnCtyLf 1.60	166 914 914 974 4 22 40 3974 40	Lifesur LtdStor -08	33 EVs EVs EVs 609 22 21 21%+ %	Mentor	36 514 474 5 + 1/4	IVAS III	911 COM DUST 40194		May lab. Car.
KnSNtw .32	x747 1276 1196 1234 + 76	Line 1st1.88	608 284 274 28 14 174 254 234 254+11/2	MercBcp 2.20 MercBk .92	128 2734 2734 2734 108 1214 1214 1214	Multim 46 51	18½ 18¼ 18½ 7½ 7 7½+ ¼	NoTrust 1,72 NwtNGs 28	277 35 364 35 + 15 326 10% 975 10%+ 1/2
Kearny T .60 KebaOG	971 13 12% 12%+ Vs 1869 2% 2% 2%-7-16	Linist pf1.05	24 12½ 12¼ 12½ 37 30% 30½ 30½+ ¼	Merc pf3 MerTx pf3	29 3812 3813 3812 5 6614 6412 6475— 14	NCNB Cp.56 1135 1	מי לעון און עון	NWQbBs 1.70	51 344 34 344
Keliy5v i Kemper 1,80	74 26 27 26 +1 197 34 33% 33%— %	Cindbry .60	149 13 11% 11%—11/2	MerBNY 1b	30 41 41 41		15% 15% 15% 13% 22% 23%+ %	NwtFist 43	250 84 74 84+ 4
Kenel Dr Kenel wi	914 11 10% 11 + W	LienCSaf	193 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15	Merchin 90 MerchNt 1	19 2214 22 22	NUSCo 36 1	13 13 13 74 74 74+1-16	NWINTLI #8	213 254 23% 25%+14 59 164 174 18%+ 4
Kenngin	132 7 614 644	LiedAir 1.40 LiedTrn .52a	27 25% 25% 25% 4+ 4 x15 11% 10% 10% - %	MercurG 68	9 20 20 20 1170 2914 29 2916— %s	NaragCp 1 108	3 714 73 +14	NwPrtC 1.20	18 174 174 174
KentMre 1.20 KyCenLf .30	31 22½ 21 21 —1½ 225 11% 11% 11%+ 4	Litronx LittlArt 60	1352 2 15-16 2% 2% 19	MetPro .07e MetroDvi .13e	77 51/2 51/4 51/2		3% 3% 3% 15 14% 14% %	Navsca 40e Naxeil 64	N2 179: 1714 1794- 17
Keuffel .80 KeacnS .60	40 13¼ 12¾ 12¾ ¼ 63 6 6 8	LongFib 8.20	16 170 170 170	MeyerF .44b	270 Z3Vs 229s 23 - Vs	N1ByPd 1.25e 222 3	17% 27% 37%+JF4 13 23 23	NuciDyn NuciSvc .16	427 6% 6% 6%- % 10) 5 6% 5 + %
KeyPhar .03e KeyeFib .88	297 79a 6 7 -1 504 17¼ 16¾ 17¼ + 7a	LoOffEx	696 1214 1134 1214 + 30 1162 1912 19 1912 + 4	MichNti 1b Microat	217 26-14 25-14 26-12-1-14 1749 11-76 16-76 11-12 14	NtCtyCp 2.25 219	274 4292 4274+ 4	OSRCe OckbrkC 20	838 39 3% 394+3-16 177 7% 7 7%— %
Keyst Fd .20	294 1842 17 1842+1	LyndenT LyonAtt).90	12 7½ 7½ 7½ 13 17¼ 17¼ 17¼	Microfo MidCont .12	460 3Vs 276 3Vs+ 1/4 258 13 1274 13 + Vs	NtCptSy .20 69	4% 13% 13%- W	OctonOr 20	163 35 34% 35 + 4
Keysini <i>48</i> Kimbali 56	555 1816 1734 1616+34 340 1634 1634 1636+136	MBASSO	15 3 2% 2% - Vi	MdIdBcp 1,32	3 1612 16 1612+ 12	NConvSt .605 x92 1 NDotoCo .16 804	15% 13% 14 -14 8% 8% 8%+ %	OcnOr p(3 OctonOil	9 60% 60% 60% 60 19 18% 18%
KindCre 118 Kingini	x72 1614 1512 1614 27 576 514 576	MCICom MCI wit	1772 3% 2% 215-16—3-14 423 1/5 1/4 1/4 ½	MdldCap Midl Res	1069 674 474 676+174 997 13-16 34 13-16	NENVCH 112	31/2 31/2 31/2	OctonEx	112 54 572 517- 14 89 474 474 486-18
King Kuli .50	199 17 1475 15 - 12	MFYING.16	x153 649 59 642+ 9 353 1076 1096 1076+ 4	MidiBks 2 MdIBk pf2	69 24% 23% 24%+ % 13 22% 22% 22%	NgtLibty ,24 602 NLiefic ,20 340	74 7Vs 7'4	OffsLog 40	282 121/2 1276 121/2
KloofG .27s KnopeV 1	321 6 59-1659-167-16 24 1642 1644 1642+ 4	MSI Dat 28	248 73 12V2 12V2 V2	Midnile 22e	x152 51/2 4% 4% %	NAICron 873 NOIdLin 32 248	5% 5% 5½+ % 7% 7% 7% 7%+ %	OglivyM 1.80 OglivyN 1.80	74 45% 45% 45%+ 1/2 4 33 32 321
Knudsa 40 KogerPr 57e	67 8% B% B%	MCDmid 48	264 2015 20 20 15 160 1434 1415 1434 + 14	MidwDis 48 MidwFid 44	35 12% 12% 12%	NReste 36	1014 10 1014+ 140i	OthloCas 1.12	BES 23 21% Z1 +1%
KossCp	211 5ve 4V2 54c+ %	MocBloe 40	44 16% 15% 16% + 15	Milliter All	675 2094 19 2094+11/2 x286 2396 2294 2396		54 54 54 184 184	OnCizTr L80	x22 137: 127: 327: 33 84 81: 84
Krates 5 Krovind .25	89 19% 18% 19%+1% 28 19 18% 19	MadsGE 1.40 MogmaE	75 2% 2% 2%	MineScf .60	192 54 52 53 +1		21/2 2 21/2+1-16 23/2 22/2 22/2-1	OldKent 1b OldNatB \$40	22 20% 28% 20% 5 23 22% 22%— %
Krueger J0	276 13 13 13	MagmP Magnet Ør	527 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½— ½ 57 9% 9½ 9½— ½	MinRes.10e MiniCel	37 1%-113-16113-16 110 64 6 6 — 4	NfValve 1.75 2 3	191/2 391/2 391/2	OldRepi J4b	192 22% 21% 21% - %
Kulicke KyotoCe .091	25 34 33 33%— %	Makila .18e	723 32V3 29V4 32V2+1 468 31V4 30V4 31V4+1V4	Alinn Feb. 10e Alian Titi Ta	99 4 3% 4 153 23% 18% 23%+5	Natwide .50 305 1	815 7 15-16 875 + 7-16 1375 1274 1375 + 14	OldStone 1.24 Olsten 20	46 19½ 19 19½+ ¼ 35 7¼ 6% 6%—%
LITCO 92 LMFCp 32	102 19 184 1814— 44 280 936 834 876— 12	Mailkri 80 MaiAssi	2982 13/2 1176 13/2+176	Minnelnk	126 5 47a 47a— Va	NwideRE.15e 487 : NoumBr 14	114 16 114+144	Olymp8.90 OmphNt 1.50	112 1572 1576 1575+ 16 10 10 10 10
LuZBoy .72	96 14 131/2 131/2 1/2	MatAs pf.08e Monity 80a	122 814 77h 816- 16 70 2314 2274 2274- 14	MissViG 1.40 MrSteak	345 576 476 576+ Vz	NevNBc1 22	9 171/2 19 +11/2	Omn!Spe	25 374 374 374-16
Lecena Lecid\$11	72 114 11 114	ManMay	370 242 246 21/2	Mitsul 251 ModEnr	133 32½ 30½ 32 +1½ 235 ¼ ½ ½—¼		14% 13% 14%+ % 16% 15% 16%+ %	OmniMed OmegOp 24	14 3 24 3 + 14 468 15% 13% 15%+2%
LakeSup 7.04 LkwdBk .50	23 1134 1136 1734+ 98	MirsNot 252	182 1112 1112 1112 1581 3712 35 3712+212	ModM wit	47 9% 9% 9%		1914 1875 19 — 14 14 61 62 —2	OpticC1_ OpticRod	414 1012 1016 1019+ 14
Lancast .64	321 174 174 174 174 2512 2414 2514— 14	Marcus 200	1372 14% 12% 14%+1% 29 8 7% 8	MaduCpt Molex.10	1446 11/2 1 11/2 64 26/2 25 26/2+1/2	NJNtCp2 54 2	234 234	Orbonco .40	266 141/2 141/4 141/3+ W
Lancein 1.32 Lanchri .24	37 476 496 49- 4	MarinCp 1.40	139 25% 25% 25%	MonCop 34 MonfCol 138	410 16% 15% 16% 16% 1% x126 7% 7% 7%		15% 15 15 — % 17% 12 12% + %	OrtonCop	11 29 28% 28% 46 46 1573 7% 676 7/6+ 16
LndBkFlg.40 LoneCo.72	274 61/2 61/4 61/2- 1/5 41 191/2 19 191/2+ 1/2	MarPel 1.34e Morion .10e	324 154 15 154+ 4	MonuEn	587 2 11-16 2 5-16 2 9-16+14		37h 13% 13%+ %	OrlonRh	118 74 7/2 74+ 4
LoneWd	13 21/2 27-16 27-161-16	MarkPd Marshil 2.32	223 5% 5% 5% 5% 4 8 45 44/2 45 + 12	MonuCp 56 Moore\$-32	8097 2374 22 2315+374 337 1476 1276 14 +176	Nicolet .20 350 1	294 1274 1274+ 36	OtherTP 1.80	43 2074 2074 2074 83 516 474 5 + 14
Louier Lawrys 26a	262 9 8½ 8½+ ¾ 80 12½ 12 12½+ ½	MridNat .76	60 1744 1719 1744+ 14	MooreCp 1.32	162 2994 2914 2914	Nielsna 44 x 1439 Nielsna 48 x 237 2		PBAInc 36e	251 24 24 24+ 4 69 114 104 114+ 14
Lawson 28	246 18% 17% 17% 17% 12 57 12% 12 12%+ 18	MaidRity MouiLP 40	207 426 336 476±+1 66 19 18 19	MoorePd 60 MorFio 01	87 734 7 736+3a	Nisson 31r 0 3	574 35V2 35V6+ V2	PCAInt 36	242 12 114 12 + 4
LozareK .128 LearPet .10	974 16% 13% 14%-11/2	MayPet	360 8½ 7¾ 7¾ ¼ 41 9¼ 9½ 9½ 9¼+ ½	MoronB .09e	334 996 916 912—16 371 12% 1214 12%+ 34	NableAff.16 3007 1 National.36 99	1976 18 1976 1 16 914 174 914	PRFCp PVOIRT MG	224 4% 4% 4%+ 16 24 12% 12% 12% 14
LegPlat .48 LetsDyn .15e	176 17 16% 16% 16% %	Movflwt Alb MovnOil	122 74 7 7 - 4	Marshin 28 MiginvW	100 2% 2% 2%+ 4	NordRess 247	15 13½ 15 +1 1996 1946 1996+ 15	PobstB 1.20	2193 20% 19证 19%— %
LeonSilv .20	38 1014 914 914—1 22 1214 1214 1214	McCarm 36a McDowE 971	260 14% 14% 14%— % 49 9% 9% 9%— %	Mosinee 40 Mostek	26 9% 8% 9%+ % 3632 17% 15% 17%+1%	NoCorGs 7 45	0% 10% 10%+ Ve	Paccar 1.40a Paca-816.20	303 46/2 44/5 46/5+2 116 14% 14/5 14%+ %
LewisP .26 LexiRes	1030 V2 7-16 7-16-1-16	McForlE .05e	149 3 27% 3 + Va 494 1236 1316 1336	MotchM 25e	37 9 9 9 535 6 54 514 - 16		74 50% 514+ ¥ 144 13% 14 + %	PocaFin 1.12b PocCHid .10e	34 2074 2072 2092 Vs 98 11 1072 1075 Yz
LibtyHo.05e LibBkKy 1.90	412 476 456 476 35 39 39 39	McMorn .10 McQuay .80	123 16 1574 16 + 14	MotClub.10 Mtn8ks1.24b	12 2014 2014 2014	NeosiBa Zb 25 2	16 ¹ / ₂ 24 24 — ₹	PocFEst	166 474 314 417+ 1/2
Libnice 1	32 2642 2642 2642	MedGen	92 734 71/6 77/6	Moxie .07e	194 376 374 374+ 76	NoStisco .40 174	74 64 74+3	PacGaR 1.50b Pacifikes .36b	21 734 736 734
								Pacacle 32 PakaCo 48	309 1812 15% 1812+2% x148 11% 9% 10 -14
11	411 46 46 4	no Capazzieia	a hana hasa sald This sa		appears as a matter of τ	accord and	———¬	PonABsh.40	876 8V2 7 BV2+1V2
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Abu Dhabi Investment Company Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amex Bank Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. Arab African Bank-Cairo Arthold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company **Bache Halsey Stuart Shields** Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banca della Svizzera Italiana Banco di Roma Bank Julius Baer International Bank of America International Bank of Credit and Commerce International Bank Mees & Hope NV Bank Gutzwiller. Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Bankers Trust International Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Spez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque Pariente Bauque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A. Banque Privée S.A. Banque Rothschild Banque de l'Union Européenne Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co., Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations James Capel & Co. Cazenove & Co. Chase Manhattan Chemical Bank International Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. Compagnie Monégasque de Banque Crédit Commercial de France Continental Illinois County Bank Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonneis Creditanstalt-Bankverein DBS-Daiwa Securities Delbrück & Co. Deutsche Girozentrale The Development Bank of Singapore -Deutsche Kommunalbank-Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Drexel Burnham Lumbert Effectenbank-Warburg Enrogest S.p.A. First Boston (Europe) First Chicago Asia Merchant Bank Ltd. Robert Fleming & Co. Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichische Sparkassen Goldman Sechs International Corp. Hambros Bank Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Hill Samuel & Co. E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V. The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Jardine Fleming & Company Kitcat & Aitken Kipeco Finance S.A. Kleinwort, Benson Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.) Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Invesment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. Lazard Brothers & Co., Manufacturers Hanover Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. Merrill Lynch International & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Morgan Greniell & Co. Morgan Stanley International Nomura Europe N.V. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank Österreichische Länderbank Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. PKbanken Rothschild Bank AG N. M. Rothschild & Sons Salomon Brothers International Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. Saudi Arabian Investment Company, Inc. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Schroders & Chartered J. & A. Scrimgeour Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A. Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Sumitomo Finance International Svenska Handelsbanken Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Ltd. Trade Development Bank Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F. United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore Vereins- und Westbank M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Wardley Westdeutsche Landesbank Williams, Glyn & Co. Wood Gundy

Over-Counter Market Insurance Stocks **Chicago Options Table** IBM P
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IBM P **Consolidated Trading NYSE Averages** Of AMEX Listings Catch the sun in Amsterdam 99.17 97.26 99.17 +1.15 12.85 12.82 12.25 +0.15 52.66 51.43 52.66 +0.04 10.73 10.53 10.74 +0.10 10.17 88.46 90.17 +0.96 from 2nd May. Volume: 17,116,945 shares Year to Date: 172,822,380 shares Issues fraded in: 1,070 Starting 2nd May only National flies 772.00 747.05 749.58 + 12.22 289.17 262.74 262.02 + 0.87 166.33 184.67 105.95 + 82.27 276.75 262.45 269.70 + 2.76 non-stop Amsterdam to Miami, Tampa and onwards two days a week. 21. Sometimes America's sunshine letters just

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"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

American Exchange Options

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only

\$25,000,000

Bearer Depositary Receipts

Issued by Citibank, N.A., Trustee and Depositary, Representing interests in a

Floating Rate Certificate of Deposit Due 1983

issued by

Banco Union, C.A.

Acting through its Panama Branch

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

SOCIEDAD FINANCIERA UNION,C.A. BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL

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HILL SAMUEL & CO. E. R HUTTON & CO. N.V. IBJ INTERNATIONAL INTERNATIONAL MEXICAN BANK LIMITED Limited —INTERMEX—
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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales CNA 89/295 Coast 120/78 Coast 111/479 Coast 111/479 Cort 54/88 Caro 1 99/600 Cort 54/88 Caro 1 99/600 Cort 54/84 Catt 5 3/892 Cost G 104/97 Cost G 104/97 Cost C 104/97 Cost C 104/97 Cost C 111/400 Cott T 64/97 Cott T 64/97 Cott T 64/97 Cott T 11/400 Cove 111/400 Cove 411/400 Cove 411/400 Cove 411/400 Cove 411/400 Cove 411/400 Cove 411/400 1034 GMA 4485
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These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE



RAUTARUUKKI OY

Helsinki, Finland

DM 50,000,000 534% Bearer Bonds of 1978/1988

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

Issue Price: 100%

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft **POSTIPANKKI**

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft **SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED**

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

April 10, 1978

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andelsbanken-Danebank Julius Baer International Limited Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Bança Nazionale del Lavoro Banco di Roma Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited Bank of America International Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited

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Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Bayerische Vereinsbank Bergen Bank Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann Biyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

International Limited Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Chase Manhattan Limited **Chemical Bank International Limited** Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse Citicorp International Group Commerzbank International S.A. Compagnie Monegasque de Banque

Creditanstalt-Bankverein Crédit Chimique Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Industriel et Commercial Credito Italiano Crédit Lyonnais **Credit Suisse White Weld Limited** Daiwa Europe N.V. Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab Den norske Creditbank Deutsche Girozentrale

- Deutsche Kommunalbank -DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V. EuroPartners Securities Corporation European Banking Company Limited First Boston (Europe) Limited Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Girozentrale und Bank

der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Goldman Sachs International Corp. Hambros Bank Limited Hamburgische Landesbank

- Girozentrale -Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale – Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited Lloyds Bank International Limited Loeb Rhoades Hornblower International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited Merck, Finck & Co. Merrill Lynch International & Co. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Morgan Stanley International Limited The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nippon European Bank S.A. Nomura Europe N.V. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich Nordic Bank Limited Osterreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank Limited Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. PKbanken Privatbanken Aktieselskab N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited Salomon Brothers International Limited **Scandinavian Bank Limited** J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Incorporated Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Svenska Handelsbanken Trinkaus & Burkhardt Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E. Société Anonyme Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises – U.B.A.F.

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft **Wood Gundy Limited** Yamaichi Intérnational (Europe) Ltd. -

A \$500,000,000 **Development Opportunity** on Miami Beach

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Foreign Bonds

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South Shore is a new master planned community covering the entire southern tip of Miami Beach. It is a 250-acre peninsula bounded by Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, strategically located only 12 minutes from Miami International Airport.

South Shore is a sophisticated plan which blends private investment and public funding. It encompasses commercial and residential facilities on choice waterfront sites in a superb tropical setting, with picturesque canals, broad parkways, colorful landscaping, and improved sandy heaches. Construction of the \$7 million marina has already hegun.

South Shore is an action program produced by professionals. It is an opportunity for imaginative, qualified investors, developers and marina operators.

Now being offered: ■ A 12 acre hotel, commercial, and office site on Biscayne Bay. at Miami Beach's new marina.

500 room hotel. Lease/sale. ■ A 2.2 acre private yacht club/residential site, 142 condominium/rental units.

■ A 2 acre residential and retail site. 65 condominium/rental units. Sale/lease.

■ A complete marina, 400 wet slips. 330 space dry storage. Now under construction. Operations/Management

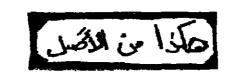
■ An opportunity to assume responsibility for the develop-. ment of the entire 250 acre South Shore Project, Master development lease.

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America's most respected firms are taking a close look at South Shore. You can join them.

Contact Steve Siskind, Director of Planning & Development Miami Beach Redevelopment Agency 1212 Fifth Street Miami Beach, Florida 33139 Telephone (305) 673-7200

SouthShore



dealers conceded that it would take a long time before investors were lured back into this form of invest-

Managers of the 10-million, 10-year issue of Gestetner Holdings Ltd. raised the coupon by a half point to 11 per cent and priced it at par. But even this generous concession did not help, for the issue started trading at a two-point discount and was slightly lower by

Underwriters of a 15-million, 12year issue for Whithread & Co. the U.K. brewery, were expected to take up most of the issue themselves. The offering was priced at par, bearing 10.5 per cent. In the secondary market, a comparable issue of Aliced Breweries carrying a coupon of 10.25 per cent was trad- Eurocl.

ing at 95.25 to yield 10.98 per cent at maturity.
In the DM sector, small central

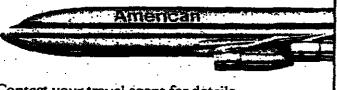
banks were said to be eager to purchase a 250-million DM, five year Norwegian government note which is being offered at par bearing 4,375 per cent. The yield is the lowest so far for five-year paper in this

However, other issues were said to be selling slowly. In the secondary market, a 200-million DM, seven-year Mexican government issue was quoted at around 98 after being priced at par bearing a coupon of 6 per cent.

> Market Turnover Week Ended April 7, 1978

Total Dellar Equivalent 1,128.2 650.6 477.6 2,390.9 1,913.6 477.3

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Bonds

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American Airlines

Rumors Refuted About Death of Angolan Leader

LISBON, April 9 (AP)—Persistent rumors that Angolan President Agostinho Neto died after an operation in Moscow were denied yesterday by the Angolan government epresentative here. Mr. Neto, 56, was said to have

died after the failure of a major operation. Unofficial sources said that he was suffering from cancer.

Dr. Armenio Feireira, the diplomatic representative of Angola's ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, said in an of-ficial statement: "As is known, the

President has gone to Moscow for a private visit and is not at this moment in hospital." A Portuguese Embassy spokesman in Angola told the news agency ANOP that he had "no official knowledge" of Mr. Neto's death.

Moscow Aide in Peking TOKYO, April 9 (AP)—LT. Grishin, the leader of a Soviet government trade delegation, arrived in Peking today, the China news agency reported.

Brown Set to Leave On European Visit

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)-Defense Secretary Harold Brown will leave Tuesday for official visits to Norway. West Germany and Britain and to attend the regular meeting of the NATO nuclear plan-nine grown in Denmark ning group in Denmark.

The Pentagon said that Mr. Brown will meet with senior minis-ters of the four countries, observe exercises and operations of U.S. and allied military forces and attend the planning group meeting April 18 and 19.

Bank Stock Quotations (Closing Prices

of the week's trading	.)	
Baybanks	291/2	30%
Claye(snd Trust Co	34	35
Detroit Bank Corporation	244	25
Figelogr Inc	221/2	2314
First Md. Back	2074	211/2
First Nat. Clan	34%	351/2
Garard Compony	47%	444
Ind Vel Bonk & Trust Phil	24V2	25%
Lincoln First Backs	2514	26
Meilon Nat Bank Pitts	5116	57%
Not, City Corporation	424	431/2
New England March, Boston, where	19	1917
Philadelphia Not. Corp	30	30%
Pitts Not, Book,	36	36%
Prov. Nat. Corp	2314	24
Secur Pac Corporation	31	3146
Showmut Ass. Bostor	2914	3014
Sto Str. Book Boston	144	2014
U.S. Trust New York	231/2	24/z
Un Va Bankshares,,	204	21

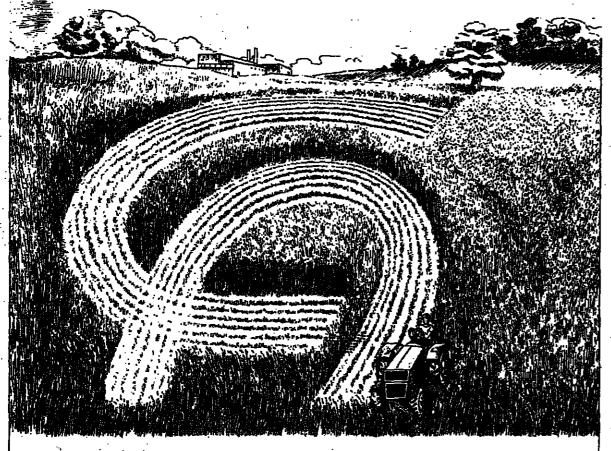
By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	5	Ξ	DM	FF	ᄔ	C#.	RF con.	Swiss F.	Dan Kr.
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Branch (c)	31.465	59.01	15.6275	6.9150	3.7025	14.6260		16.9460	5 6675
Frankfart	20100	3,7770		44.25 *	2.368 x	93.62 =	6.404 *	107.98	
i.ondou(z)	1.87475		3.7765	B.5340	1.594.77	4.0355	55.945	3.4890	i0.4425
Mileo	850.50	1,593.95	422.12	186.83		394 97	27.02	457.52	153.15
Paris	4.55425	8.5325	225.968 *		5.3530 =		14.4675		
Zurich	186.275	3.49295	92.5305 -	40 9173 =					33.39905*
Zwich 186.275 3.49295 92.5305 * 40 9171 * 0.2190 y 86.5088 * 5.9196 * 33.39905 * The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone. 5.56725 : Strong values is 15.35 ; Peachs: 79.465 ; Schilling: 14.515 ; Sw. Krone: 4.57525 ; Yen: 218.80 ; Norw Krone: 5.3330 ; Fin Mark: 4.1520 ; Belgian Fingacial Franc:31.585 ; Hong Kong S: 4.6110 ; Singapore S: 2.3070 ; Canadian S: 0.87825 U.S. cents.									

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Treasury Bills

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Jun. 15		6.24	440
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Just. 27		426	642
Jun. 29		424	6.44
Jul.6		6.39	451
Jul. 13	. 4.44	6.36	6.56
Jul 20		643	546
Jul, 25		445	6.67
Jul 27		6,44	146
Aus.3		6.47	4.72
Aug. 16		6.53	6.27
App. 17		6.56	6.81
Aus. 22		6,57	445
Aug. 24		45	A.BS
Ave.31		F80	5.87
Sep. 7		661	6.87
Sep. 14		6.61	4.50
Sep. 17		443	452
Sep. 21		4.64	6.84
Sep. 28		LET	4.50
Oct.5		1.07	7.51
Oct. 17		6,85	498
NOV. 14	484	4.76	7.11



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87\/2 100\/4 101 102 81\/2 102 81\/2 101\/4 100 80\/2 100\/2 100\/2

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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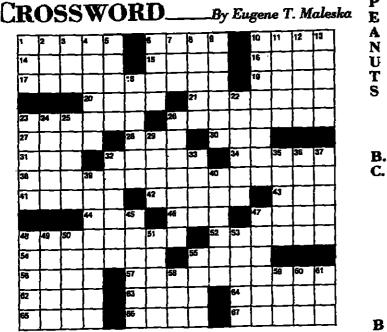
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- **ACROSS** Watering place Boom's opposite
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38 Hepburn movie

Phrase in French cookery Kind of tide Middleweight champ: 1923-26

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Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 7,1978

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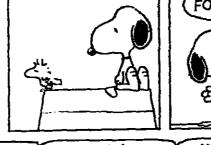
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LET'S GO

TO TOWN,

BEETLE



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LOANS

COLLATERAL

DOYOUHAVE?

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BUT YOU

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TO FEED THE STOCK.

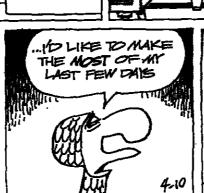
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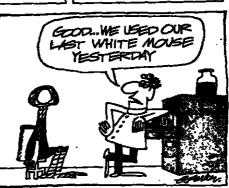




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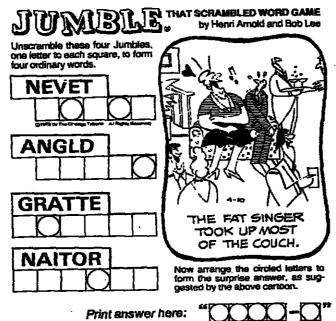






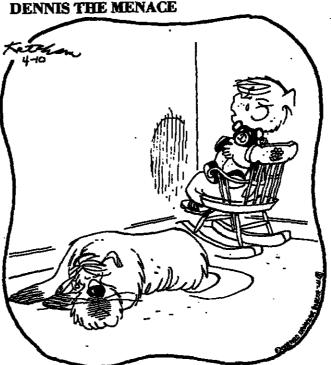






Jumples: PERKY ABHOR COWARD BODILY Answer: Sounds like the ghoul's favorite drink—"BIER"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office Printed in Great Britain



"TRY TELLIN" IT LIKE IT IS AROUND HERE ... JUS TRY!"

BOOKS

FINAL PAYMENTS By Mary Gordon, Random House, 297 pp. \$8.95. Reviewed by John Leonard

TSABEL Moore, on the death of her father, looks forward to walking into the bouse for the first waiking into the souse for the trist time" without him: "I thought I could trap myself into some kind of understanding which I could then have preserved, like a photograph at a surprise party that reveals the face of terror and outrage at having been invaded, in the dark, by one's dearest friends.

It is as if Mary Gordon, in this fine first novel, wanted every page to be just such a photograph, a trap of understanding. The prose itself is poetry with flashbulbs. "Final Payments" to whom, for what, in which economy? Who's counting?
"The past," says Isabel's friend Liz,
"is a bad investment," Isabel, a miser and a spendthrift, does not

If your father, a rightist teacher of medieval literature at a secondrate Catholic college in Queens, tells you when you are 6 years old and about to take your First Com-munion that "I love you more than I love God" and "I love you more than God loves you," you are in trouble. Such love is a form of aggression, a kind of imperialism; we will never be powerful enough to return it. And, our father is our

Isabel's father - whose mind "had the brutality of a child's or an angel's," whose sympathies "were with the Royalists in the French Revolution, the South in the Civil War, the Russian czar, the Spanish Fascists," who believed "that truth and beauty could be achieved only by a process of chastening and exclusion" — is disabled by a stroke when Isabel is 19. She gives up the next 11 years of her life to care for him, reading aloud and emptying the bedpans. She is regarded in the neighborhood as a

saint. She is a masochist.

But she is a masochist with a fierce sense of humor. The most important of Mary Gordon's many accomplishments is the mind of Isabel: It is witty, vengeful, estranged, romantic, greedy, snobb-ish, deluded, brilliantly precise, without self-pity, a place of jokes and demons. Freud would have enjoyed visiting this mind, although the medieval church is there, too. Freud and the church fathers could debate "the danger of pleasure"; 'St. Francis threw himself into a bed of roses to avoid looking at a beautiful woman; St. Thomas More wore a hair shirt because he was too fond of his wife. They had known what pleasure could lead to: putting yourself in the center of the

AMSHAFE TO PREVIOUS PIZZLE

ERNIE ENS ALLS
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universe, your own body blocking the vision of God like an eclipse, like the moon off its proper orbit." It is pleasure Isabel seeks when her father finally dies; sex and a job and some place else to live our-

side a one-family house in Queens. She is abetted by her friends, the dreamy Eleanor and the practical Liz. She finds a job, interviewing old people in foster homes to find out whether they would be happier. elsewhere: They are not as greedy as she is; nobody ever loved them enough, or too much. And she finds two men, both married, a brutish do-gooder and a sensitive veterinarian. And she is recalled at a moment of crisis to an idea of virtue that is pathological. She would drown the individuality of love in a hideous abstraction.

"Final Payments" is too schematic. The men and the job come too easily to Isabel so that she may too conveniently contemplate sex and death. Nor is it necessary that Eleanor give up on sex while Liz turns out to be a lesbian. And the agency of self-sacrifice Isa-bel selects—not to mention her rationalization for getting out of itimprobable and arbitrary, as though the book got tired from thinking so hard.

But no more chastening and exclusion. For the most part, "Fi-nal Payments" is a splendid balancing act of the intellect and the emotions on a high-tension wire. Isabel must fall off into guilt, risk all for the purposes of church, Freud, her-self and the narrative. After such a father, what forgiveness? Some, it seems. Love is choice; death is not; these are the economic facts of life. With the exception of the vetermar-ian, Mary Gordon's characters are so strong and rounded that one flinches in their presence; even the old people are allowed to be various. She is as good on the Catholic. Church versus women as Marina Warner; as good on class and style and modern attitudinizing as Mary McCarthy; and as good on friend ship as Jane Austen. That should he enough.

eyes, resentment of the kill-joy who is perhaps finally the greatest builty." On whether love is meabully." On whether love is mea-sured by sacrifice: "wrong. . because the minute I gave up some thing for someone I liked them On a Catholic's sense of being an outsider in the United States: "Lavinia said 'damned' like a Protestant, like an American,"
On heer: "...a perfect drink for
John Ryan. Its gold was a male color; no woman's hair ever shone like that. And its structure was right for men, too: clouded on top, then clear to the bottom. For women, it would have to be the opposite arrangement." On sexual tech-nique: "He handled my breast as if he were making a meatball." On the shoes of priests: "edible-

There is, however, more: the electric prose. On being a saint: "I

could see the resentment in the

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

looking." A first-class writer de-

clares herself with knowing art.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne,

Jan Timman, a 26-year-old Dutch grandmaster, found a complaint to make about his victory over grandmaster Yuri Balashov of the Soviet Union in the sixth round of the Bugojno International Tour-nament: "It was clear that I had a slight advantage after the opening, but it wasn't clear how I could play to increase it. Maybe I expected too much too quickly,"
Nevertheless, Timman's logical

patient play demonstrated the subtle deficiency of the attacking sys-tem Balashov used against the Pirc Defense. And the victory must have been doubly sweet because it constituted revenge for his loss to Balashov in their previous game with the same variation.

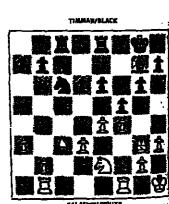
The move under scrutiny was Balashov's 6 B-K3. Timman had replied with 6. . P-N3? in Tilburg 1977, allowing Balashov a superior-ity in space with 7 P-K5!,!! N-N5; 8 B-N1, P-QB4; 9 P-KR3, N-KR3; 10 P-Q5, N-B4; 11 B-B2. But this time Timman reverted to 6. . .P-B4!, proving it to be the correct counter in the center and strong enough to cast doubt on the playability of 6 B-K3.

Balashov could not play 7 P-QS because of 7. . P-QN41; 8 BxNP, NxKP; 9 NxN, Q-R4ch, recovering the piece with a fine game. But even the preferable 7 PxP, Q-R4: 8 B-Q3 achieved nothing after 8...N-N5: 9 B-Q2, QxBP.

It was no triumph for Balashov to acquire the bishop pair by 12 P-R3, BxN; 13 QxB, for after 13...N-B3, the unguarded Q5 square offered a strong outpost for the black

the rook on the open QB file.

Accordingly it is not surprising that Balashov had little confidence in passive defense by 23 KR-B1. yet the outlook for his obtaining significant counterthreats against



Position After 22 . . . P-B1

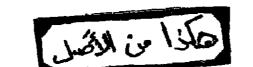
the black king with 23 P-KR4 🗪 hardly rosy. Accepting a pawn by 30 Qrl would have yeilded Timman ready-made attack with 30. . R. N2; 31 Q-R5, R-B7. Before picture. up the loose pawns on the quest side. Timman took the precautor

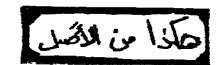
side. Timman took the precaution of playing without having to won? about a possible Q-Q8ch.

Although Black was thus proceeding carefully and painstakingly. Balashov could neither obtain any real attack nor guard his weaknesses. The first booty fell work many and another than the proceeding that the proceeding carefully and painting the proceeding that the proceeding the proceeding that the proceeding that the proceeding the proceeding that the proceeding that the proceeding that the proceeding the proceed Timman's 34. . . QxNP and another pawn came tumbling after 38. . QxQP.

Balashov resigned on 44. QB1, since exchanging rooks would have allowed Timman to advant his passed QP, while a lateral roo move would have given ground. 45...R-B7.

Timman rightly considered this one of his best performances of the





Zisk Connects Off Gossage

Ranger Homer in Ninth Beats the Yankees, 2-1

to live ou RLINGTON, Texas, April 9 in Queen 3—Richie Zisk hir a leadoff the notation of the ninth inning the practice he bottom of the ninth inning interviews erday and the Texas Rangers and he happe k Yankees, 2-1, in the opener

to the paper of Yankees, 2-1, in the opener to the state of the sisk, who came to Texas as a And she had agent after hitting 30 home cd. 4 brooks for the Cheago White Sox last the vertence, that an 0-2 pitch over the left exalled at 1 wall. The drive just cleared the a 1 wall. The drive just caearen me in idea of he because of a 20-mile-an-hour al She would blowing toward home plane.

It is the world blowing toward home plane in idea of the blow in the New York. a trade from the New York

a trade from the New York is, scattered eight hits to earn and the it victory before a crowd of subcl so its 78, the largest opening day ently conte out in the Rangers' history. For is the largest imped on Yankee we up on a ter Ron Guidry for a first-in-be a keste; run on a leadoff single by l-saunfice the Hargrove and one-out singles entlon her Al Oliver and Zisk The Yanks ing out of a ted Matlack for the tying run in arbitrary fifth on Lou Finella's triple and of tired in the control of the con

and the sixth by getting Reggie Jacklendid bakes line drive to left fielder Olivers

and the sixth by getting Reggie Jacklendid bakes line drive to left fielder Olivers d a one-out, bases-loaded iam and thees, made a running catch. Guidry on wire let t seven innings and yielded six all before giving way to Gossage ch. Freud trae eighth. e. After such ness? Some

Blue Jays 5, Detroit 2

e, death is at ne facts of E.t Detroit, John Mayberry and f the veterenmy Hutton hit their first home characters in Toronto uniforms as the aded that a Jays defeated Detroit, 5-2. Jersence; even Garvin scattered 11 hits but ved to be saied last-out relief from Mike on the Catelia when the Tigers loaded the nen as Marss with two out in the ninth.
class and salis got Jason Thompson to
mizing as beind out, giving the Blue Jays
good on her first triumph in Detroit. n. That she

White Sox 6, Red Sox 5

cern a same the Chicago, Chet Lemon's twothe kill-joist Boston Dennis Eckesley, "Wrong king his days for the second consecutive 6-5 victory wrong king his days for the Park Second Chicago to his second consecutive 6-5 victory wrong king his days for the Park Second Chicago to his second consecutive 6-5 victory wrong king his days for the Park Second Chicago to his second consecutive 6-5 victory wrong king his days for the Park Second Chicago to his days for the Park Second Chicago to his second consecutive 6-5 victory wrong king his days for the Park Second Chicago to his second consecutive for the park of the park wrong king his debut for the Red Sox gave up ker being acquired from Clevelike ker last week, turned a 5-2 lead with a sense to relief ace Bill Campbell afin the Uneven innings. But Ralph Garr, id damned he Orta and Lamar Johnson an Amendaded the eighth with consecutive was a make fifteed the runners into scoring rever hartion and Ron Blomberg struck are was fifth but Lemon doubled to tie the on top be and then scored the winning For wommon a single by Eric Soderholm. se the oppos

Indians 8. Royals 5

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meathall's home, Cleveland turned on riests "power in an 8-5 victory over knowing in , who suffered from an aching ilder and a disappointing 13-19 on last year after signing a 10stall die \$2.3-million contract with the ans, went six innings in picking the victory in the opener for

Brewers 16, Orioles 3 Robert Br Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas

d a grand slam home run and v Hisle hit a three-run shot in th to power the Brewers to a

because of his ailments,

Friday's Line Scores

Demosey, Augustine, Rotatiousz (9) borren. W.—Augustine (1-8). L.— Fion HRS — Milmoukee, Hisle (1), Lescon

uez (9) and Etche

hed a five-hitter in the Detroit

Court Upholds Kuhn in Suit On A's Sales

Bruce Sutter gave up a bases-load-ed walk to Jim Fregosi in the last of

the 10th inning to give the Pitts-burgh Pirates a 4-3 victory over the

Chicago Cubs yesterday.

The Pirates had a 3-0 lead into the eighth but four hits, including

RBI singles by Bill Buckner and Bobby Murcer, and two walks tied

In the Pirate 10th, Steve Bryc led

off with a double to left. Willie

Stargell was walked intentionally and after Rennie Stennett flied out,

Sutter walked Ed Ou to fill the

bases before issuing the walk to Fregosi that forced in Brye. The Pirates had scored in the third on Dave Parker's home run to

right and added two runs in the

seventh with the help of an error.

Fernando Gonzalez walked with

one out and when pitcher Bert Blyleven put down a bunt, first baseman Buckner threw the ball

into center field in attempting to catch Gonzales at second. The ball

rolled to the wall and both runners

At Atlanta, Los Angeles tri-umphed 6-2, as Tommy John, a 20-

game winner for the defending Na-

tional League champions, went 7 2% innings, striking out four

Mets 6, Expos 5

At New York, Ed Kranepool hit a two-run, two-out pinch homer in the bottom of the minth inning, giv-

ing New York a 6-5 comeback vic-

tory over Montreal. The Mets were trailing, 5-2, when Lee Mazzilli's

two-run homer in the eighth put

them within a run. When Bruce Boisclair opened the ninth with a

walk against Expo starter Rudy May, Len Randle sacrificed the

runner to second. Stan Bahnsen re-

lieved May and retired Tim Foli on a long fly to left. Kranepool batted

pitch over the wall in right field to

Giants 6, Padres 0

At San Francisco, Jim Barr

pitched a seven-hitter and Rob An-

over San Diego. Andrews drove in

the game's first three runs with his triple in the second off Bob Shirley.

Jack Clark followed with a single, scoring Andrews. Barr did not walk

a batter, struck out one and did not

Phillies 7. Cardinals 0

St. Louis, 7-0. Christenson, who

won his last seven games of the

1977 season, and 15 of his last 16

en route to a 19-6 record, struck out

four and walked one in recording

Reds 2, Astros 1

At Cincinnati, Fred Norman

held Houston to three hits until the

ninth inning and Cesar Geronimo

tripled home the winning run in the

second to give unbeaten Cincinnati

a 2-1 victory over Houston.

the Phillies' first victory of the sea-

allow a runner past second base.

win it for New York.

Dodgers 6, Braves 2

CHICAGO, April 9 (UPI)—A federal Court of Appeals has upheld baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn's 1976 action to block the \$3.5-million sale of the contract rights for three Oakland Athletic players.

The three-judge panel said Kuhn "acted in good faith ... in a manner which he determined to be in the best interests of baseball." The court also upheld earlier rulings that stop chubs from using court actions to block the commissioner's rul-

ings.
The appeals court ruling, issued Friday, stemmed from a June 25, 1976, suit filed by the Oakland A's owner, Charles Finley, that questioned whether Kuhn had a right to intevene in

A week before that suit was filed, Kuhn blocked the sale of Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers for \$2 million to the Boston Red Sox and Vida Blue for \$1.5 mil-lion to the New York Yankees.

Kuhn said he disapproved of the assignments of these con-tracts because such moves were "inconsistent with the best in-terests of baseball, the integrity of the game and the mainte-nance of public confidence in

The appeals court said anyone taking part in the majorleague agreement—which com-prises all the clubs—"was put on ample notice that the action taken by the commissioner was not only possible but probable."

16-3 victory over Baltimore. Molitor and Thomas knocked in five for winning pitcher Mardie Corneruns each to pace a 15-hit attack jo and smashed Bahnsen's second runs each to pace a 15-hit attack against four Oriole pitchers.

Twins 8, Mariners 2

At Seattle, Minnesota right-hander Paul Thormodsgard si-lenced Seattle on three hits and Roy Smalley and Rod Carew each drove in two runs in a five-run fourth inning as the Twins beat the Mariners, 8-2. With one out in the fourth, Mike Cubbage doubled. One out later, Seattle starter and loser Paul Mitchell walked Willie Norwood and Bob Randall to load the bases before giving way to relief pitcher John Montague, who walked Hoskin Powell to force in

Smalley followed with a two-run single, then Carew belted a two-run hitter and drove in four runs, two

A's 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Mario Guerrero's three-run homer in the eighth inning off Dave Laroche carried Oakland to a 4-2 victory over California. With California leading, 2-0, Gary Thomasson opened the eighth for the A's with a single off Paul Hartzell. Tony Armas was hit by a d a grand slam home run and pitch and Thomasson scored on a y Hisle hit a three-run shot in single by Dave Revering, Laroche eight-run Milwaukeee first replaced Hartzell, then Jim Essian A sacrificed to set the stage for Guerrero's home run over the left field

At Chicago, Ron Blomberg,

riday: 'The Bird' Back in Fine Feather ETROIT, April 9 (UPI)—"The ronto batters talking to themselves. Phil Mankowski provided Fidrych with all the support he needed with a three-run homer in the fourth inning and Jason Thompson added a tape-measure shot onto the Tiger Stadium roof in right-center. White Sox 6, Red Sox 5

Brewers 11, Orioles 3

At Milwankee, Sixto Lezcano hit a grand-slam homer and Larry Hisle celebrated his debut as a Brewer by hitting a two-run homer and scoring three times as Milwaukee thrashed Baltimore. Mariners 6, Twins 3

At Seattle, Dan Meyer, Bruce Bochte, and Ruppert Jones all homered to account for five of Seattle's six runs, while starter Rick Honeycutt and reliever Enrique Romo combined for a four-hitter.

Angels 1, A's 0

At Oakland, Frank Tanana shut out Oakland on six hits while bat-tery-mate Terry Humphrey tripled and scored on Rick Miller's single in the sixth inning for the game's only run.

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Grow (7) and Naharadny, W.—Tarresiba, 1-0, L. Compbell, 9-1, HR.—Boston, Burleson (1). —— 631 626 613—272 631 626 612—1778 Florence, Staddard (3), T. Martinez (8) and ce, Hisle (1), Lezcono (1): Bolli HR-Te BB 100 BB-761

rtinez, Karrigaa (1), 7.Mortinez (4), use (7) und Dampsey; Hees and 8.Mor-s—Hees, 1-4, L.— D.Mortinez, 0-1. HRs— ikee, Hisie (2), GTpames (1), Molifor (1).

Shirley, Wehrmeister (2), Spiliner (5), D'A-ouiste (5) and Tenoce: Bart and Hill, W—Bart,

McEnerry (8), Bibby (7) and Cit. W—Bibby, 1-e, L—Sutter, 0-1, HR—Pittsburgh, Parker (1), ——

Some golfers are more expressive than others, especially in a high-tension tournament like the Masters. Here Jack Nicklans lets the world know how he felt about missing a birdie putt,

Friday: Dodgers Open By Crushing Braves, 13-4

ATLANTA, April 9 —The Los fifth to rally Cincinnati to victory. Angeles Dodgers opened the 1978 reason the same way they won the National League pennant last season — combining a powerful offensive attack with solid pitching. And the Atlanta Braves, whose weak ritching last season put them in the companion. The companion is the companion of the property of the pro pitching last season put them in the cellar, were also back on the same track.

Davey Lopes and Rick Monday each hit three-run homers to lead the Dodgers and pitching ace Don Sutton to a come-from-behind 13-4 triumph on Friday.

An opening-day crowd of 42,866 saw the Braves take a 3-0 lead on a home run by Rowland Office in the first inning and a two-run homer by Dale Murphy in the second. Af-ter the Dodgers tied the game, Jerry Royster sent the Braves back into the lead with a homer in the bottom of the third.

drews supplied a three-run triple to lead San Francisco to a 6-0 victory The Dodgers went ahead to stay in the fifth on Steve Yeager's single, a walk, and Reggie Smith's two-run single. The Dodgers added three more runs in the sixth and knocked out Braves' knuckleballer Phil Niekro with two more in the eighth, and concluded their out-burst with Monday's blast in the

Sutton, i-0, hurled the first seven innings, giving up all four Atlanta runs on seven hits, before being relieved by lefty Terry Forster, whom Los Angeles signed as a free with a homer, as Philadelphia beat during the offseason.

Pirates 1, Cubs 0

At Pittsbrugh, despite chronic back pain, John Candelaria went the distance, scattering seven hits and walking one in leading Pittsburgh to a 1-0 victory over Chicago and its ace. Rick Reuschel, Cande laria, a 6-foot-7 left-hander, led the National League last season with a 2.34 ERA in posting a 20-5 season. Reuschel pitched well too, yield-

ing only three hits and three walks over seven innings, but allowed Frank Taveras to score the winning rum'on a force out.

Mets 3, Expos 1 At New York, Jerry Koosman

won his first game since July 19 and started a season opener for the first time in his 11-year career as he scattered eight hits in pitching a complete game for New York. Koosman, a 20-game loser last season, was tagged for six hits in the first three innings but struck out four during that stretch to get out

Padres 3, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Mike Champion drew a bases-loaded walk in the eighth to send in the go-ahead run in San Diego's season-opening vic-tory. Dave Winfield had led off with a homer to tie the score as Gaylord Perry, winner Mickey Lol-ich and Rollie Fingers combined for a five-hitter. Reds 5, Astros 4

At Houston, George Foster hit a three-run homer in the top of the

Saturday's Line Scores

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

After Third Round

Green Leading By 3 in Masters

when low scores were standard operating procedure. Hubert Green shot a sizzling 65 yesterday to take a three-stroke lead in the third round of the 42d Masters Tournament. That score, just one shot off the 18-hole record for the Augusta National Golf Club, gave him a healthy 10 under par for 54 holes.

Watson hung in quite tough himself, rallying from a dismal start of three bogeys in four holes to fire a

Sanders Rehired

At Philadelphia, Bob Forsch scattered five hits over 7 1-3 innings to lead St. Louis in its season opener. Forsch, 20-7 last season, itched to two batters in the eighth before leaving the game with cramps in his right forearm and right leg as the Cards belted Steve Carlton, the Cy Young Award winner, for four runs and 10 hits in

For Olympic Games

Montreal Still Available, It Advises Los Angeles

MONTREAL, April 9(NYT)— surrounding their staging, Mayor Jean Drapeau, the principal Drapeau's move was greeted here with incredulity and considerable promoter of Montreal's Olympic geles is climinated.

The mayor's behind-the-scenes Committee. Drapeau wrote:

"If by misfortune, Los Angeles was not able to carry out its project for any reason whatever, and if the International Olympic Committee and the international federations found themselves at a loss in choosing a site for Games in 1984, then the city of Montreal could study the situation and, together with the IOC and the international federations, attempt to find a solution to the impasse."

cit Montreal experienced with the 1976 Games and the controversy

Major League **Standings**

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14-16) at New York (Swan 9-10 and Bruthert 0-0)

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Friday's Resulfs Cincinneti & ir Birmingham S

' By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 snappy 68 - 209. Funseth shot 70 (NYT)—On a warm, windless day - 209. Littler, who placed second here in 1970, shot 70 for a 54-hole aggregate of 210, six under par. And what of Jack Nicklaus, who was the heavy favorite on opening day? For the third consecutive day he had a hard time with his putting, but he managed to score a three-

It is not customary in professional golf to concede even obvious tapin putts, but some of the best pros in the business found themselves later conceding a tournament to Green, the 1977 U.S. Open champion and winner of two PGA Tour gey 7 on No. 5, a relatively innocuevents earlier this season, who is at the too of his form.

As Green gained the 3-shot lead, Tom Watson, who is tied for sec-ond with Rod Funseth at 209, ex-

"Hubert is playing the kind of golf you need here to win. He's going to be tough to catch. He's not going to lie down. You have to go out and beat him. That's what makes him such a good player."

One Slowdown Needed

Gene Littler, holding fourth place at 210, suggested, "If we can get one guy to slow down a little bit, we might have a tournament." Watson, last year's winner, was paired yesterday afternoon with the

oquacious Green. He reported,

"Hubert was very quiet, very serious. He wants to win the

BOSTON, April 9 (UPI) -- Tom Sanders, named as the Boston Cel-tics coach when Tom Heinsohn was fired in January, will "definitely" be back next season, the National Basketball Association team announced. When Sanders took over, the Celtics were 11-23. Since then, they have been 20-26.

because the present one is being

converted into apartments. The

Games, it was contended, would

also give the tourist industry a much-needed shot in the arm.

opposition.

Mayor Jean Drapeau, the principal ames in 1976, has made a clear, if tentative, bid to restage the Games in 1984 if the candidacy of Los An-

came public with the re-a letter that he wrote last Olympic Village would be required lease of a letter that he wrote last month to Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. In the letter Drapean rejected charges that he was trying to capitalize on the current disagreements between Los Angeles and the International Olympic

In view of the billion-dollar deli-

EASTERN CONFERENCE 55 26 £79 — 43 39 £24 12½ 31 59 £32 24

New York 118, Buffalo 16 rukee 123. Boston 111 uston 112, Indiana 11 1 Hadelphia 131, Washin

kee 102. Son Antonio 10 Los Angeles 114, New Jersey 10

WHA Standings



munes with himself after finding his ball in a ditch. He took a free drop and scored a double bogey on the hole.

Connors Beats Ramirez In Final at Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, April 9 (UPI)— Jimmy Connors, telling the crowd it had seen the best tennis he could produce, beat Raul Ramirez, 7-5, 7today to win the World Championship Tennis tournament here after twice throwing away 4-0

under-par 69. That left him at 214.

two under par and eight shots be-hind the leader.

Lee Trevino, co-leader with Fun-seth at the end of the first 36 holes,

blew his chances with a triple-bo-

ous hole that seldom hurts any-body. Even after that misclubbing

error, Trevino managed a 70, but he is five shots behind the leader at 211. There he is tied with Hale Irwin, David Graham and Bill

Green's style, with almost no

backswing, is one of the worst-

looking in professional golf. He once said that given a choice be-

tween making a living or develop-

ing a pretty swing, he chose the for-mer. Yesterday he was asked if he

would ever teach his style to other

golfers. "I wouldn't have any pupils," he replied.

Kratzert

It was the top-seeded Connors's fifth title of the year but only his first victory in this tournament.

The match was closely fought even though Connors looked ready for a walkover when he took an easy 4-0 lead. But Ramirez adjusted himself to the pace and won the next five games before Connors held his serve with an ace to level,

In the next game Ramirez double faulted to lose his serve and Connors served out for the first set, forcing a forehand error on his only

Ramirez took time to recover from Connors's attack and uncharacteristically dropped his opening second-set game. Then he had The city administration was said nine break points against to feel that little outlay would be needed to prepare for the 1984 Games, since the sports installa-

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE Morris Division

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But Drapeau would prob	ably _{x-Montreel}	9	₽	71	129	350	179
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		43	19	17	163	225	214
ing dailies, charged Drapeau	Was p-Toronto	41	28	18	92	271	236
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				-	-		
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either at home or abroad by l	PERTON DIVISION						
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A seales Obsessin sendidamı"	p-Affanta	34	24	19	87	272	245
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		4	-34	••	•	270	276
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NBA Standings	x-Chicago	32	78	17	83	225	217
LIDU DANAMIE	a-Colorada	19	40	21	57.	257	305
EASTERN CONFERENCE	Vancouver	26	43	17	57	239	326
	St. Louis		47				304
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W L Pat.	GE Minnesola	17	27	•	43	215	324
x-Philodelphia 55 26 £79	-						
	Hardwark allertus	etet_					

Weshington & Prospery: Philodelphia 1, Atlanto 1 atreal 5. Detroit

Friday's Resul

but lost his serve in the sixth game and again in the tenth when serving for the match. He then gained a match point with a topspin lob but missed a forehand in the next rally before Ramirez broke back to square the set at 5-5. Once again, Connors raised his attack and ran through the next

two games to clinch the title. You saw the best tennis I could produce," said Connors, who now stands fifth in the WCT points table but is not entered for the last

two qualifying tournaments for the eight-man finals in Dallas.

U.S., Russians **Meet for Title** In Basketball

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., April 9 (UPI)— Jack Givens' and James Lee sparked the United States in Connors's serve in the second game but couldn't win any of them.

Connors increased his lead to 4-0

the final three minutes to an victory over the Yugoslav na basketball team Friday night. the final three minutes to an 88-83 victory over the Yugoslav national

tional team defeated Cuba, 108-78. behind Alexander Salnikov with 21 second-half points and Michail Korki and Sergi Belov, who combined for 25 in the first half. The Soviet team will meet the Americans tonight for the championship of the four-country tournament.

With the United States facing a 76-77 deficit with 3:39 remaining, Givens scored two baskets and handed out two assists. Lee also scored crucial baskets and blocked two shots. The game was close throughout, with 13 lead changes and 17 ties. Except for an early nine-point lead by Yugoslavia, the largest margin either team could

manage was five points.

Pacing Yugoslavia, which connected on 54 percent of its shots for the game and added 29 of 35 free throws, was Dragan Kicanovic with 22 points, Mirza Delivasic added 19, Drazen Dalipagic 18, and Kresimir Cosic, who played college basketball at Brigham Young, 16.

Transactions

BASEBALL

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS—Sent Morio Guer ero, infielder, in the Onkland A's in complete the March 15 trade for efficient VISO Blue.



Henry Rono hits the tape with a world record for the 5,000 meters.

5,000-Meter Mark Set

BERKELEY, Calif., April 9 the African boycott. He is also a (UPI)—Henry Rono, a Washing-premier runner in the steeplechase ton State sophomore from Kenya, set a world record yesterday in the 5,000-meter run with a time of 13 minutès 08.4 seconds.

Zealand in 1977, set the record during a three-way college meet here. Rono was a member of the 1976

and 10,000-meter runs. At Washington State, he has won two consecutive NCAA cross-couninutes 08.4 seconds.

Rono, who broke the 13:12.9 the Pacific-8 Conference

mark set by Dick Quax of New steeplechase champion last spring Zealand in 1977, set the record duration and runner-up in the NCAA championships. He went into the meet here after turning in a strong 13:22 Kenyan Olympic team but did not in the 5,000 meters a week earlier in compete in the games because of a meet at Spokane.

At Chicago, Ron Blomberg, idled the last two seasons with knee and shoulder injuries, delighted a record Comiskey Park day game crowd of 50,754 by belting a game-typing homer in the ninth inning believed the season of 1976. Believe across the nation during his Believe dite with the presented to the ball, talked to him victory over Boston with a bloom the winning blow in Chicago's 6-5 with the picture and most important had To with the part and, most important, had Tout having he and, most important, had Tosingle off reliever Bill Campbell. Q.QSch. and page k nor gue

Graf had south nhlint file teuschet Hern and on the party. meing Racived white it like pers, Between to pinen press.

A. Calliffer Leacist TY, Letich (7), Fingers (8) and Tenace. elusco. Matilit (6), Lavelle (7) and Hill, W h (1-8). L—Levelle (0-1). HRs—Son Diese. DEFENSE

918 219 618—5 13 8 7 7 1—618 608 209 rich, Vuckovich (6) and Simmons. Cartion-tine (5), Reed (6). McGraw (8) and priver, W.—Forsch (1-0). L.— Cartion (6-1). arver, W-Forsch (1-81. Louis, Reltz (1).

Koosmon (1-8). real Carter (1).

een (7) ond Carter, Koosmon ond

000 D00 129-3 19 8

992 500 800-2 50

Saturday Program

1. Put on five suits of clothes and walk crosstown, talking out loud to yourself in Esperanto. 2. Put on a pair of brushed-suede

trousers and get a \$35 haircut.

3. Burn down a building in the

4. Get together with two women on 12th Street and argue about Cuisinart.

5. Get rained on for 20 minutes while waiting for a bus on York

Avenue. 6. Diet until

vou look like you're made of sticks. Then put on an elegant fur coat and find a girl in an elegant fur coat who also looks like she is made of sticks. Go together to a pet shop and buy a dog that looks like it is made of sticks and ther all three of you take a walk in the East 60s.

7. Wait for the telephone to ring and then don't answer it. Afterward, hide under the bed until your neighborhood burglar arrives for your television set. Introduce your-

outside to find out whether the sun toothpicks. is shining.

10. Get together with several people from the upper West Side and display the keenness of your

Review of Books. 11. Get stuck for two hours in an elevator with somebody holding advanced views on calendar

12. Tele, he several acquaintances and ask if they have heard of any interesting new liberation movements worth joining. If they haven't, ask if they have heard of any interesting new opinions worth declaring truculently to liven up dull parties.

13. Go to Ninth Avenue and look at the groceries. Go to Eighth Avenue and look at the pimps. Go to Seventh Avenue and smell the grease. Go to Sixth Avenue and cringe under the architecture.

14. Think of the futility of life. Then ponder the certainty of doom. something to talk about Saturday Reflect at length on the fact that night.

NEW DRK—Things to do on Saturday in New York: you and that nothing ever will. I put on five suits of clothes and

es, deteriorating arteries, dandruff or disappointment in love. Then take a ride on the subway. 15. Meet with some really decent people in Central Park and have a really serious talk about ecology, good writing and social injustice.

16. Get into your own head, or

into art or leather.

17. Buy the loudest transistor radio in midtown, tune in a rock station, turn it to maximum volume and carry it around the streets so everybody can admire your taste in

18. Discover an incredibly fantastic new restaurant in the Village that nobody has ever heard of and which would be ruined if every body did. Then telephone several people and feel superior by not tell-

ing them about it. 19. Write a letter to the editor denouncing Senator Proxmire, deploring the middle class's persecu-tion by the poor, or demanding to know why the editor permits so much unmitigated trash to be pub-

lished in his newspaper. 20. Get a job in a snooty delicatessen or a snooty Italian boutique 8. Buy some antiques and frozen on Fifth Avenue and assure customers that you do not regard them 9. Argue with your wife, husband as people of sufficient quality to or lover about whose turn it is to go deserve your lox or Florentine

21. Stand in a Third Avenue movie line for an hour and have a sensibility by deploring the banali- really deep talk about cinema and ty of Italian opera, contemporary existentialism while eating a architecture and The New York pretzel.

> 22. Buy a house on Sutton Place and lie in bed until 3 p.m. thinking how rich you are, yet unloved for all your wealth. Telephone an old school friend out in Brooklyn and tell him how you have envied his poverty since discovering that mon-ey can't buy happiness. Afterward, book a Concorde flight to Paris for Sunday brunch.

23. Have a friend over for lunch plaining the correlation between the Manichean heresy and hot pas-

24. Walk around the East Side until you see Jackie Onassis, Greta Garbo and Woody Allen or develop blisters. If unsuccessful on all four counts, buy some blisters on Madison Avenue so you will have

Job-Hunting Hints for a Restless Breed

By Barbara J. Katz

WASHINGTON (WP)—Americans may be W the job-huntingest people around. A restless breed, many change jobs, or try to, about as often as they change cars—as if the perfect career-gadget-mate were just out of

The average worker under 35 goes on a job hunt once every year and a half, one study shows. For the worker over 35, it's once every three years. And experts estimate that the average worker today will change careers—not just jobs—three to five times in his or her lifetime.

But the way they go about it is totally, utterly wrong, if you ask Richard Bolles.

Bolles, a jovial California cleric who confesses to being a "confirmed leisureholic," is the author of a top-selling book on career planning called "What Color is Your Parachute?" The book, subtitled "A Practical Manual for Job-Hunters & Career Changers," has made him something of a guru among people trying to change their jobs and their lives.

Pile of Money

Since it was published in 1972 by Ten Speed Press, a small Berkeley company whose biggest success until then had been a book on bicy-cling, it has sold 650,000 copies, made Bolles a pile of money, and been acclaimed in such establishment publications as Business Week and

the Harvard Business Review. workshops and deliver speeches all over the United States, believes that the traditional ways first career as an Episcopalian parish minister people are told to find jobs, and the assump-tions they carry into the job hunt with them, either don't produce jobs or lead people to jobs

they're unhappy with. hunt, it's not them," he says, "it's the Neanderand learning in their work—"the idea that you that system of job-hunting we have in this should enjoy your job and learn on the job,"

Bolles thinks there's a better way. And he has et out to convince people of that.

where he runs a career development project for facturer to hire you. Are you a corporation law-the United Ministries in Higher Education, a yer who sneaks away from the office to spend coalition of nine major Protestant denomina- your days in art galleries? Maybe you should



Richard Bolles

Harvard Business Review.

Bolles, who is now being called on to conduct corkshops and deliver speeches all over the whatever missionary zeal Bolles had in his

seems to have carried over to his second. "Lifework planning takes seriously the brevity of this life we have," he says.

One of its main goals, according to Bolles, is "If people are having trouble with the job to get people to try to blend achievement, play

not just perform the work Are you a government planner who hates his job but loves camping? Maybe you have the

Bolles operates from Walnut Creek, Calif., skills to convince a camping-equipment manu-

find a job in the art world that uses your abilities.

Normally, though, Bolles says, people start out with some idea of the field they want to go into. Somewhere down the line they find out how their skills mesh-or don't mesh-with a particular job.

What he thinks they should do, whether entering the job market or switching jobs, is to figure out beforehand what their skills really righte out beforehand what their skills really are by "atomizing" their previus achievements into component parts. (If you've ever been a salesman, for example, you're probably good at dealing with people and working with figures.) They should then decide what they want to do based on the skills they enjoy using, and finally focus on what specific jobs will enable them to do what they want. do what they want.
"A crucial point, a devastating point," says

Bolles, "is that we may have certain skills but not enjoy them."

Bolles has particular criticism for the tradi-

tional job-hunting process.
"Did you know that only one out of every 1,470 resumes sent out by all people ever links someone up with a job?" he says. Not much better in his opinion are employment agencies, job coun-selors, classified ads and the other accepted devices for helping people find work.

Oualification

What qualified Bolles for his present job, and for writing a book about job-hunting?

"Very simple," he says, "I was fired."

Fired from his job as pastor of a San Francisco congregation in 1968, to be exact, because of

what he describes as "politics." But in job-hunt-ing for his next job he started examining the whole process. And when he joined up with United Ministries, he set out to write a pamphlet to help unemployed college ministers.

Bolles says that "polls are always coming out with findings that 80 per cent of people like their work. I thoroughly disbelieve that."

Compared with even a decade ago, Bolles says, "people today have become more critical their jobs. They expect more and are more willing to leave their job if it doesn't measure

is Bolles happy in his own job?
"You bet I am," he says. "I love this job."

Michigan Forest Is Found to Be 10,000 Years Old

James Merry, a botanist at Northern Michigan University in Marquette, 15 miles northwest of the forest. "We got all the information

- 6 months or larger. - or fare paid.

LUBBOCK, Texas, April (UPI)—Five persons were killed and three children critically injured yesterday in the collision of a delivery truck and a car at a Lubbock County intersection.

Massachusetts Superior Court is being assailed for attending a gayrights benefit speech by author Gore Vidal. "Simply stated, I went to a church solely to hear a lecture by an eminent literary figure," the judge said. "I had the right to listen to a talk sponsored by a gay-rights group. I would never knowingly contribute to a defense fund." Bonin's ex-boss, retired Superior Court Chief Justice Walter McLaughlin, a longtime critic of Bonin, joined the criticism, calling

on the judge to resign or step aside

pending the outcome of an inquiry.

A week before his scheduled re-

A week before his scheduled re-lease after serving a six-month pris-on term for beating a former em-ployee with a baseball bat. Evel Knievel took stock of his fortunes and found much to lament. "Last year at this time I had 16 boats, 3 of them wachs with a value of

of them yachts, with a value of about \$5 million." the daredevil

motorcyclist said. "I've had to sell them all with the exception of three speedboats and one 80-foot yacht. I

have only two houses left. I had to sell five mink coats, all of the ex-

cess diamonds and other stones.

only kept the big ones." Besides all that, Knievel said from his prison

cell, he has been forced to dispense

with the bulk of his real estate, and

now the only places he has to hang his crash helmet are homes in Mon-

"Things are tough, but I think I'll make it," he said.

John Wayne was moved out of

the intensive-care unit at Massa-chusetts General Hospital during the weekend. "His convalescence

remains on target" after his open-

heart surgery, a hospital spokesman said. The 70-year-old actor has

been able to get of his bed for short walks around his room.

Chief Justice Robert Bonia of the

tana and Florida.

Sculptor George Segal has been commissioned to create a memorial to the four students killed at Kent State University in Ohio in an antiwar demonstration in 1970. Segal visited the Kent State campus two weeks ago. He will receive a \$100,000 commission for the memorial from the Mildred Andrews Fund of Cleveland. The sculptor we needed and they got their basin said the work would be symbolic and would not actually depict the incident in which Ohio National

> Britain's royal family has been given a 9.2-per-cent pay increase. bringing the annual royal allow-

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Guardsmen fired into a crowd of

stone-throwing students.

PEOPLE: Knievet rinas its rorum the tax-free grant and five on members of the royal family of share the remainder. One of them Princess Margaret, around who Princess Margaret, around who there has been considerable countered by the been considerable countered by the been considerable countered by the pop singer, and her alleged shirts of royal duties. "If any of this go to her, there will be national outrage," warned William Haston, an anti-monarchist Lab member of Parliament who is been the princess's leading on been the princess's leading on The exact amounts earmarked

each member of the royal fage

will not be known for weeks.

Knievel Finds His Fortun

In federal court in Bridgepo Conn., comedienne Totie Fig filed a S2-million damage against seven physicians and Francis Hospital in Stante where she was hospitalized in before the amputation of her leg. The suit made only general cusations of negligence against defendants and said that addited details would be given in preditingation. The leg of Miss Fidwho is 48 and a native of Harifal was amputated because of particular to the said of the said of

A Gutenberg Bible was sold auction Friday in New York for million, the highest price ever corded for a book. Man Breslauer, the Berlin-born Fi Avenue rare-book dealer, made purchase at Christie, Manson Woods, Although Bresla wouldn't disclose for whom he bidding, he was seated near G hand Weng, secretary for the Mar try of Culture of Baden-Wurne berg in Stuttgart, and Hans-Pe Geh, director of the state libr there. Geh acknowledged that purchase was made for the libra The most disappointed person the room appeared to be John h kins, a rare-book dealer from A tin. Texas, who stayed in as und bidder to \$1.6 million. He re-sented Allen & Co., the New York investment bankers and the o trolling interest in Columbia

Mail carriers have enough trou being bitten by dogs. They is sympathize, therefore, with Rai Little of Phoenix, who was his on the hand by a rattlesnake: week in what he says was an A Fool's prank. The postman that he was bitten by a snaket someone had apparently put in letter collection box. "He was the when I reached in to get the ma

SITUATIONS WANTI

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AMERICAN MALE 30 BA/IS

restricted for the last 40 to 50 years The forest was discovered more By Boyce Rensberger "We agreed to this plan and got of the trees' lives. This suggests that than a year ago when an iron minthree or four trees out," said Dr. NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)-A the glacier's approach, which ing concern was buildozing a valley

10,000-year-old spruce forest, bur-ied by glacial outwash from the last advance of the Wisconsin ice sheet, has been found still standing and and make her respect you by ex- with its wood in relatively normal condition near Marquette in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Among the hundreds of trees ex-

amined by scientists from Northern Michigan University were many measuring two feet in diameter and having about 150 annual growth

stopped within a mile of the forest, to create a basin into which it could was fairly sudden. Trees that at-tained two feet in diameter in 100 the discovery was delayed until years, for example, added only an inch more in the next 50 years be-because the Cleveland Cliffs Iron inch more in the next 50 years be-

Louisiana Plane Crash

VIDALIA, La., April 9 (AP)—A small private plane slammed into a rings.

The distance between the rings, an indicator of how favorable

Three persons in the house were out their basin.

The distance between the rings, an indicator of how favorable and burst into flames then departed so that the bulldozers could finish scooping out their basin.

Co. feared there would be a preservationist outcry to protect the for-

Working with a \$16,000 grant from the company, the researchers excavated parts of the forest last summer, collected samples, and

5 Killed in Texas

ance from the equivalent of \$4.8 million to \$5.29 million. Queen Elizabeth will receive the bulk of

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Area Development in Europe

Strong Need to Confront Troubled Rural and Urban Regions

New Industry, Housing Out of Old London Docks

By Arturo F. Gonzalez Jr.

we're finishing the job that Hitler started," says Alex Williamson of London's Dockland Joint Committee, which repredisappoints calls "the biggest urban develop-peared to be chemically below the calls "the biggest urban develop-ment scheme ever attempted."

Standing "The biggest urban develop-ment scheme ever attempted." sents the people living in what he

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Standing on Tower Bridge spanning the Thames, he points downstream to the welter of dilapidated warehouses, tiny rundown factories and half-empty dockyards which line both sides of the river as it squiggles its way eastwards to the English Chan-

"During the war, Goering's Luftwaffe hit this area harder than any other part of Britain," hoenis, who Mr. Williamson said. "He turned it into the biggest conflagration ink. The presince London proper burned is butten her down in 1666. And the port never ad apparent really bounced back after the ction but "k war

"With the building of London's new deep-water and modernized containership port at Tilbury, and ship tonnages getting steadily larger, the shallow upper Thames became less and less viable as a harbor. So instead, we're taking eight and one-half square miles of port in the middle of the city to re-do it UATIONS as a new, improved industrial community with decent housing and profitable factories coexisting in an area rebuilt on the rub-SA S shows to ble left by the Nazi bombers. It from from could be a little like the way Christopher Wren rebuilt London after the Great Fire."

People Involved

The Dockland's strategic plan IG LADY M A 1/2 is largely the brain child of Nigel is largely the brain child of Nigel challenger Beard of the Greater London or content to the Council, the metropolitan area's the metropolitan area's the metropolitan administrative body. More than CAN MAIL II five years ago, Mr. Beard began printed board dreaming about revitalizing to be conducted by the point of the point board dreaming about revitalizing the point board doned East Find Fine and delicated by the point by the point of the point by the point doned East End. Five traditional- last 20 years. Under the commade in he ly jealous boroughs had to be sold on working together in a project. Master plans had to sold on working together in a economic environment and inbe created, redrawn, then sold to WOMAN # the public and the politicians. By 1976, the last blueprint was

and enthusiastic is one of our big-gest tasks," admits Brian Buckle, taing for the autumn. SIFIED A the committee's assistant direc-JBSCRIPTION tor.

OCCO M

ONDON (IHT)-"In a way, involved every step of the way, making sure that as well as the factories, there will be schools, recreation areas and plenty of access to the river for the fishermen and boating people. There's no way that the Thames will end up with both banks lined only with docks, warehouses and factories

> Currently, about 56,000 people, mostly ex-stevedores and their families, live in Dockland. As the project moves towards its planned 1997 completion date, it is expected that up to 120,000 people will be living there, attracted back to central London by better amenities and, more important, jobs.

"Employment, of course, is the key element." says Mr. Buckle. 'The older docks, we assume, will continue to close, even those long-established installations on the Isle of Dogs, in the middle of the Thames. We plan that they'll be replaced by industrial parks offering jobs both to men and women. The optimum job density is 40-to-50 workers per acre.

Jobs

"We think companies will choose to locate in Dockland for many reasons. A huge market for products within just a few miles of Dockland. Easy access to financial institutions in the city. markets. Plenty of under-utilized skills in the local labor force."

Telling world industry about (Continued on Page 2)



Officials look over sewer project at London's Surrey Docks.

EEC Looks to Joint Fund To Solve Regional Issues

By Michael Chesney

regions.

lems. It is a vicious circle.

Recession hits the poorer re-

gions hardest. Yet some observers

feel that the EEC is more intent

on protecting its traditional in-

decline than on attending to the

grievances of the peripheral

the economic situation would do

more for regional development

one official said. "Successful ne-

gotiations with Japan would

probably have more beneficial ef-

fect on the regions than the entire

In the first three years of the fund, Italy received 40 percent of

the total, Britain 28, France 15,

Germany 6.4 and Ireland 6 per-

ern Ireland, Greenland and the

French Overseas Departments-

hardly the usual picture of the community of nine-received 55

percent of all ERDF assistance,

although with 26 million inhabit-

ants, they have less than 10 per-

cent of the community's popula-

Southern Italy, Ireland, North-

"Frankly, an improvement in

BRUSSELS (IHT)—Since the eral economic difficulties make it hard to solve the regional probnomic Community 26 years ago the need has been strong to help its less-advantaged areas. But only recently has the community developed a joint tool with which to tackle its regional issues. It is dustrial heartland from further called the European Regional Development Fund.

The basic problems have re-volved around urban and rural development: remote farming regions with their aging and ebbing populations; areas in which traditional industries are in decline, leaving unemployment and environmental squalor; and congested cities, their centers in decay.

In the first three years of the fund's operation, up to the end of 1977, \$1.6 billion was distributed for projects ranging from irrigation systems in southern Italy to bogland farming in Ireland.

Economic crisis has blunted the effectiveness of the aid, however. Divergence among the regions is increasing, not narrowing. In the past few years the income gap between the well-off and worst-off areas has increased from a 5-1 to a 6-1 ratio. The rich are indeed getting richer and the poor, poorer.

The countries with the worst regional problems-Italy, Britain and Ireland—are also those with the most severe general problems.

Vicious Circle

Regional problems slow down overall development, and the gen-

Global Policy

Every member country gets a slice of the ERDF pie embourg, which received 0.1 percent. Many EEC officials would like to see a more imaginative regional policy, one which would enable them to solve problems on a global basis without respect to national frontiers. This is clearly impossible without economic and monetary union, which Roy Jenkins, the president of the EEC country and transversal links. In Commission, is stressing. His idea has not found an enthusiastic reception.

A global policy is impossible as long as ERDF is distributed according to national quotas. The national governments say where the aid should go, and the fund is added to amounts which the govemments make available. Essentially, this enables each country to do a bit more of what it would be doing anyway. And since every country has a different regional policy, fragmentation results.

The fund makes grants to two main types of investment proj-

No Longer Do All Roads Lead

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

DARIS (IHT)-France's re-I gional development policy has wrought major changes throughout the country over the bined pressures of the changed creasing demands for regional power, the policy now seems to 1963 and is billed as an "interbe headed for a period of critical reassessment and review.

Keeping the people informed at the national conference con- of the Premier's office. It is part vened by President Giscard d'Es- think tank, part red tape cutter,

"The key success of French remeetings to get the views of the tion of virtually the bulk of all has ruffled plenty of feathers in Atlantic, North Pas de Calais, local citizens on record. They're new industrial capacity outside France's highly bureaucratic and Lorraine, St. Etienne Mining

tween 1960 and 1975, and the creation of nearly one million industrial jobs throughout France," states Francois Essig, the dele-gate-general of the Delegation a l'Amenagament du Territoire (DATAR)

DATAR was established in ministerial mission," whose 40person staff has functioned with This is expected to culminate varying autonomy as an offshoot part investment promotion agenaccording to Mr. Essig. committee's assistant directive with the key success of French recy, according to Mr. Essignification with the months of gional policy has been the local DATAR's pragmatic approach

with the original outlay, construc-

term loans. Throughout its 27

that obviates the need for individ-

owner-occupied.

The French telephone system has recently ceased to be a sick joke, linking almost every locality with the international automatic dial-

centralized administration and Basin, and Massif Central) are annoyed companies and banks by its urging to relocate out of Paris. DATAR itself has come under fire from provincial notables for being far too "technocratic, Parisian and colonialist" in its out-

look. DATAR's five local commissioners (representing the West Atlantic, North Pas de Calais,

equally controversial—since though civil servants they also head up local industrialists' development associations. The commissioners in turn chafe at too much central control from the Paris office.

Not even DATAR officials agree with all of its industrial policy, but the delegation is generally credited with having played a

key role in sponsoring a revolution in France's previously inadequate and excessively Paris-oriented infrastructure. France now has the most elaborate domestic air network in Europe. Daily flights link 100 provincial towns with Paris and 50 with cities abroad, while flights between provincial centers increase year

Connections

Train and road connections have improved beyond belief since the time when it was faster to go almost anywhere via Paris. The latest autoroute program (doubling the network from 2.487 to 4.698 miles between 1977 and 1983) is mainly based on open

the last six months, seven pilot regions have submitted regional public transport improvement schemes on the basis of studies partly financed by DATAR and other public bodies. Several more may emerge this year.

The French telephone system has recently ceased to be a sick ioke, linking almost every locality with the international automatic dialing system, while 1977 saw the inauguration of a countrywide network of TV studios for long-distance intercity "teleconferences." Under DA-TAR urgings, the French post office has been installing a net-(Continued on Page 6)

 To finance expansion in the (Continued on Page 8)

Finnish Town Is Built on Laboratory Scale

m AFRICA M TAPIOLA, Finland (IHT)—

This town, which takes its

mental part of the forest and th west of Helsinki. In the 1950s it was already fashionable as a pioneer project in urban planning, a up in war-torn Finland. The shine has not worn off.

The man behind the Tapiola project is a lawyer, Heikki von Hertzen. He has earned the reputation as a visionary. But time has shown that he was not a dreamer back in 1951 when he set up the back in 1951 when he set up the housing foundation that was to build a community based on man's basic biological and social needs, a town that he believed should grow with the VICE IF YOU cal and climatic conditions that nature had given to southern Fin-

Mr. Von Hertzen tells a story from the early days of construcodusted in the early days of construc-organization was needed that had the flexibility of a private en-terprise and the influence of a public authority. In September, efficiency—a grave offence to the Finns, a people probably more other in Europe. The incident, tenants, disabled civilians and

Nature and Man Are No Longer Forced to Give Way to Technology last time that nature and man the Tapiola Housing Foundation

were forced to give way to tech- headed by Mr. von Hertzen, then ology in Tapiola.

The Tapiola Housing Founda
president of the Finnish Family
Welfare League. nology in Tapiola.

tion chose as the site for its first project a rural commune that offered planning freedom without the obstacles of metropolitan bureaucracy, prejudice and conservatism.

The Tapiola vision should not be seen as an isolated town-planning project in the days when Western Europe was beginning to recover from World War II. An important factor was the acute housing shortage in Finland just a few years after the war had left 400,000 displaced Finns in need of resettlement.

Flexibility

To get started in the 1950s an 1951, six organizations representing trade unions, childrens' welintegrated with the land than any fare groups, civil servants, writes Mr. von Hertzen, was the servicemen were coordinated into

homes. Hot water for heating and washing flows directly from the nearby power plant into almost every building in the town. The center has virtually no locally generated pollution. The idea behind Tapiola is that

of a town built on what the information officer of the housing In this politically conscious foundation, Uolevi Itkonen, calls country, it is significant that the "a laboratory scale." There are foundation's member organizathree neighborhoods, each linked tions reflected the entire social by a promenade to the commerand political spectrum in Fincial center, which includes a medical center, swimming pool and The first building land was bought in 1951. From then until 1956, when the income from site sports facilities, churches and a luxury hotel as well as the full range of commercial and cultural sales began to come into balance

facilities and schools. The neighborhood planners tion work was paid for by shortwanted to locate food stores not more than 250 yards from each years, the growth of Tapiola has dwelling. To ensure this, there been principally financed by sales has been some commercial exof housing sites so that today alpansion outwards from the cenmost 90 percent of dwellings are

The housing foundation took As the surrounding population grew, through-traffic began to inresponsibility for all public utilitrude on the town. In 1976 reties, including a power plant. routing plans were introduced Heating and hot water are now that now keep transit traffic out supplied to practically every of all residential areas. Today, Tapiola houses about household by means of the district heating system—a solution

16,000 people from all of the (Continued on Page 4)



Trees abound in Tapiola's office and commercial center.

A Special Report.

In Great Britain, Creating New Towns Is Becoming Old Hat

By Raymond Palmer

ONDON (IHT)—The main thrust of area development in Britain has switched from the creation and buildup of new towns back to the decaying inner city areas which desperately need

Eight of the new towns which have already been created are expected to reach their population targets in the early 1980s. These new towns, among them Harlow, Runcorn, and Stevenage, will then be transferred from the control of the Development Corporations which brought them into being, to the Commission for the New Towns. Their housing will be transferred to the control of local authorities for the area.

The change of emphasis is also indicated by the fact that new, lower targets have been set for the Central Lancs new town and the decision not to proceed with Stonehouse new town in Scotland. The skills and technical capabilities thus released in the East Kilbride and Stonehouse Development Corporation were switched to assist with the urban renewal project in Glasgow's East

The Glascow Eastern Area Renewal project is the first major urban renewal initiative to be launched in Britain. It aims at the comprehensive regeneration of a large part of Glascow. A total of \$228 million is being spent on rebuilding a 350-acre area containing some of the worst slums, tenements and run-down areas of any European city. Some 70,000 people live in the area in crowded, crumbling buildings, often lacking such basic amenities as running hot water and bathrooms, and often sharing toilet facilities.

Model Project

The GEAR project has aroused intense interest in Britain where it is something of a pacesetter for other urban renewal projects, and in Europe. The European Economic Community's regional development organization in Brussels regards this part of Scotland with its population of 850,000 as on Scottish Development Agency

the most deprived in Europe and is helping to defray part of the costs of the scheme. It believes the GEAR project could provide a model for urban renewal projects in the nine member countries of the EEC.

The project recognizes the need not only for new housing and inadvance factories and small the first such urban renewal profrastructure to replace the existing workshop-type factory units. A gram to get started, similar, if less gaunt tenement blocks and slum number of firms have already exproperties, but also to provide for the social, employment and other needs of the people in the area. GEAR area. It is hoped that a So good new housing will be ac-plan to clear 500 acres for a new companied by proper recreational, social and educational facili-

Among schemes already underimprovement of 92 sites which to- complete. It is being coordinated gether cover over 100 acres, by the Scottish Development sites into kick-about play areas for youngsters to opening up riv- Strathclyde Regional Council, the erside approaches and walkways Scottish Development Agency and clearing unused sites for use and the Scottish Special Housing as general amenity areas.

A survey was carried out into the demand for and the shortage of indoor recreational facilities in the Fast End and plans have now door sports complex. This will country dancing.

Construction work on the tage type and owner-occupation housing program was started by should be encouraged. the Scottish Special Housing Association last June. The first phase was the construction of 110 houses at Fairbairn Street. Work has also begun on the rehabilitation and modernization of properties which can be brought up to acceptable standards.

A pollution study carried out in the area as one of the moves to improve the environment concluded that the largest single contribution to alleviate pollution would be a domestic smoke control order which would ban the use of smoke-making types of coal for domestic heating.

Construction has also started

Twentieth century civilization has been based on cities . . . They

serve and sustain the whole region around them in cultural, social

and economic terms. If cities fail, so ... does our society.

pressed interest either in expansion or relocation within the industrial estate will provide 16,000 badly needed jobs.

The overall GEAR project is way as part of the project are the expected to take eight years to These range from turning derelict Agency with the participation of the Glascow District Council, the Association. The governing committee has agreed, among other things: That no existing residents who find it necessary to move home will have to leave the area if been completed for a major in- they don't want to; That existing small industries in the area will contain provisions for such activi- not be disturbed by redevelopties as indoor football, badmin- ment without being offered suitton, athletics, judo, squash, box- able cheap alternative accommoing, drama, indoor bowling and dation; That all new housing should be of the two-story or cot-

> Bruce Melton, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, said: "This special project was essential if we are to make a better place in End project means business and ronment, the job opportunities available to them, and the public services on which they rely.

While the Glascow project was

ambitious, programs are also under way throughout Britain.

Urban decay in Britain has not yet reached the levels of American cities where landlords sometimes burn their properties behind them, but it has blighted large areas at the hearts of many British cities. Urban renewal has at last become a fashionable issue and one given a high priority.

In September last year, Prime Minister James Callaghan set up a special Cabinet committee under Environment Secretary Peter Shore to find ways of stopping the inner city rot. Within days Mr. Shore set the keynote of the policy in a speech at Manchester, one of the conurbations with severe inner city problems.

"Twentieth century civilization," said Mr. Shore, "has been based on cities....They serve and sustain the whole region around them in cultural, social and economic terms. If cities fail, so to a large extent does our society. This is the urgency of tackling the problem."

In recent decades, the govern-ment pinned its hopes on the new towns policy, designed to cope with a growing population. In 1964, when further new towns which to live and work." General were still being planned, it was agreement has been reached on estimated that there would be long-term aims, he said, and these 74.7 million Britons alive by the will be "of immediate interest to year 2000. These estimates have present residents of the area who had to be revised sharply downmay now be assured that the East wards and the best guess now is that by the end of the millenium, that it will provide for them an the population will be around improvement in their housing only 58.3 million-not much conditions, their physical envi- more than the 1975 total of 56

The result is that expansion of new towns is likely to be slowed while resources are switched to save the inner cities. This can be

simply done by the government refusing to further increase their

designated limits. Other money to finance inner city renewal is coming from the rate support grant which central government pays to local authorines to subsidize local property taxes. Two of three criteria considered in fixing the amount of rate support granted are biased in favor of inner city areas. The first of these is the needs element which is based on such factors as an area's unemployment and immigrant problems and the percentage of its population made

up of dependent groups such as

those areas which are short on re-ties. sources to help themselves.

that urban aid, used to finance 75 inner-city projects, would be increased from its 1977 level of around \$57 million for England and Wales to \$237.5 million annually in 1979-80. It might be further increased as part of a continuing commitment over the next decade. The government also announced increased construction programs totaling \$950 million.

This is the amount it will allow local authorities to borrow from various sources to finance construction of such projects as roads, schools, hospitals.

Government assistance is also cial rates for land purchases and the young and elderly. The sec-ond criteria is the resources ele-available to local authorities unment: Those areas with more de- der the housing investment prosirable properties and large in- gram to assist in constructing dustries with high rateable taxes new housing and modernizing do not get as much assistance as and renovating existing proper-

As a result of the switch in Areas bill, published last December and now going through Parliament, will give increased powpercent of the cost of approved ers to local authorities to assist industry so as to provide the economic base to regenerate inner city areas. Fifteen local authorities have already been selected to become "designated districts" under the bill. They are Bolton, Bradford, Hull, Leeds, Leicester. Middlesbrough, North and South Tyneside, Nottingham, Oldham, Sheffield, Sunderland, Wirral, Wolverhampton and Hammersmith (London).

> When the bill becomes law, probably later this year, they will be able to make loans at commer-

construction or modification of buildings. They will also be able to etablish "industrial improvement areas" where they may give grants or loans for environmental improvements or to conven buildings to provide employment opportunities.

For the hardest hit areas, the government is entering what it calls "partnership" arrangements. The seven "partnership areas" will, in addition to the powers granted to "designated districts" be able to give grants towards rents to assist firms leasing private properties and to make loans, interest free up to two years, to assist in bringing inner city sites back into use.

These seven "partnership areas" are Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester/Salford Newcastle/Gateshead, and, in London, Islington/Hackney. Lambeth, and the docklands

Industry, Housing Out of London Docks

what Dockland offers has involved the creation of a \$490,000international-marketing campaign. Sales teams have fanned out to Japan, France and the Netherlands.

But there is little or no marketing in Great Britain. "For years it has been [British government] policy to get new industry out of London and into some of Britain's other areas," Mr. Williamson explains. "That's where EEC financing is directed; we get hardly any EEC funds. It's presumed that London already has an unfair advantage over the rest of Britain as a factory site which we would be wrong to promote internally. So, for instance, we've even abandoned our plans to poster London with adverts talkng up the Dockland scheme."

Crucial decisions still have to be made on allied projects if the early enthusiasm for Dockland is

bilee Underground line is vital. way and it is expected that an an-(The subway route is named after nouncement will be made shortly the 25th anniversary of Queen that the project is moving for-Elizabeth's coronation, which ward. was celebrated last year.) The napromised that it will pay for the feel the funds will come and has invested \$4.9 million in the project out of this year's budget. barrier is well on the way to com-The line is expected to be completed by 1986.

tional Trade Mart on the South er overflowing. This will open up Bank in the Surrey Dock area is also crucial. The American firm, land for potential development, Trammell Crow, originally indicated it was willing to put up \$540 million for this 6-millionsquare-foot project, which was to employ 12,000 in a complex of three hotels, stores, warehouses and display rooms for clothing, furniture, giftware and hardware. But when bank lending rates soared, the plan was postponed.

The proposed \$340-million Ju- Renegotiations are now under

Elsewhere in Dockland. tional government has not yet bulldozers are filling in 330 hectares of the Beckton Marshes. Underground extension, but the with \$20.2 million being spent in Greater London Council seems to converting wastelands into potential home and factory sites. Across the Thames, a flood

pletion. Along with a stretch of high walls downstream, it will The proposed London Interna- end the constant threat of the rivhundreds of acres of London marshy regions which until now had been too close to the waterline to be used safely.

A 65-acre industrial site at Beckton is about to open. Privately financed, most of its 100,000 square feet have been leased to companies eager to en-

ter to the area. All told, the planning authori-

100 new applications for industrial or commercial projects in

Throughout East London, the grinding of bulldozer engines signal that Dockland's planners are finishing off the flattening job that Hitler started. Rebuilding is not far behind. Networks of new roads are either under construction or on blueprints. Ten thousand homes are targeted to he built in the next five years, all no higher than three stories, with gardens and yards.

For 1978-79, Britain's government has earmarked \$33.3 million for such infrastructure projects in the area as new roads and factories, a sports hall in Wapping and a psychiatric clinic in Speedwell. Grants of up to 75 per cent of the construction cust come out of government funds. with a further \$88 million pledged to Dockland projects between 1979 and 1982.



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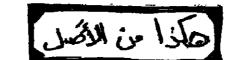
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A Special Report —

West Germany: Projects Affect Almost Third of Population

By Darrell Delamaide

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BONN (IHT)—Area development in West Germany differs from that of other European countries in two important ways, both results of World War II.

The Federal Republic's constitution deliberately decentralized lenne whe government power and gave the individual states (Laender) widenership at ranging autonomy. State representatives have an important voice in determining overall grants loag priorities in German regional uv leaving! development, and government and to 🔐 aid is administered at state level. The other side of the coin is that bringing e. state (and to a certain extent, local) governments provide about half the financing.

The second distinction results from the division of Germany into two countries. The border ton/Haris between the two Germanies marks not only the outer reaches the dock of the European Economic Community but also of Western Europe. This makes the zone border less attractive for industry, and the area has been a major target of government development funds.

All in all, though, area development in Germany seems less urgent than in other European countries. The catchwords in Bonn are structural policy—a term for coping with the dislocation of new technologies, industrial adjustments and the shifting nature of the work force. The government's energies are concentrated on identifying jeopardized occupations and industries. ints Tend Funds are being channeled into programs for retraining and reloive years if cating workers.

Future emphasis will be in providing new jobs for those put out of work in industries like steel, textiles and shipbuilding. While these shifts obviously hit some areas harder than others, government aid in these cases is not area development per sc.

State Action

This doesn't hinder the states themselves, through government \$88 mile agencies or chambers of industry and projects and commerce, from promoting the state and luring new investment, Economically healthy ture." A planning committee states like Baden-Wurttemberg made up of 11 representatives and Hesse actively seek new investment, as does Bavaria, cluding economics and finance lion) in new commercial investwhich has some of the nation's ministers, and the 11 economic ment in that period. in its boundaries.

Preliminary figures compiled by the Dresdner Bank shows that 1977 per capita gross national product (GNP) in West Germnay was DM 18,300 (about \$9,150). Excepting the city-states (Ham-burg, Bremen and West Berlin), Baden-Wurttemberg registered the highest per capita GNP with DM 20,400, closely followed by Hesse with 20,200 (\$10,200 and

phalia (NRW), which embraces the powerful Ruhr area and accounts for 28 percent of the country's income, registered 19,500 (\$9,750). Bavaria, the largest state porate income levels in weak in the area, posted 18,600 areas and improvement of infras-(\$9,300), just above the average. tructure and general living condi-The northern states Schleswig- tions in the support areas. Holstein and Lower Saxony shared the bottom rung with (\$8,050) and 16,200 (\$8,100). The Western border states Saarland and Rhineland Palatinate showed 17,500

(\$8,750) and 17,400 (\$8,700). Hamburg and Bremen, which are Laender in their own right, evidence a high concentration of population and industry and low per capita GNP of DM 31,500 (\$15,750) and 27,200 (\$13,600). West Berlin, a special case, posted DM 22,600 (\$11,300).

The buying-power index compiled by the Nuremberg Society for Consumer Research shows a slightly different picture. Baden-Wurttemberg shows the highest buying power (excepting again the city-states) with an index of 106.6 (100 national average). Lowest, however, is not Schleswig-Holstein (94.1) but Saarland with 81.2. The other states are: Hesse, 103.8, NRW, 100.5, Bavaria, 94.6, Rhineland Palatinate, 92.9, and Lower Saxony, 87.5. The city-states: Hamburg, 139.4, Bremen, 120.3 and West Berlin, 118.9.

Support Area

The area designated for government aid covers almost 60 percent of West German territory. It's not surprising that the greater portion of this area lies in the stronger economic states Baden-Wurttemberg, NRW, Hesse and central to southern Bavaria. The support area, divided into 21 action programs, embraces more industry to the region. In the pethan 20 million people, just under one-third of the total population.

The main vehicle for government aid is the joint project (Gemeinschaftsaufgabe) under the 1969 law for "Improvement of the Regional Economic Strucfrom the federal government, inichest and poorest sections with- ministers from the states and West Berlin determine the aid area and the points of concentra- Bavarian Woods, the large forest tion within the area. There are about 325 crucial points.

Planning committee decisions require a majority of 17 affirmative votes, which means that the federal government and a majority of the state governments must approve the general priorities. The aid is administered by the

\$10,100). North Rhine-West- proves the projects to receive the recreational centers to promote been overshadowed by the steel grams like the low-interest loans DM 1.2 billion (\$600 million in million to \$1 billion) annually. In

Regional development's goals are creation and maintenance of jobs, increasing private and cor-

The primary method is investment incentives, designed to encourage industry to move into these regions or to expand existing capacity. Incentives include an investment premium up to 7.5 percent and direct investment subsidies bringing overall aid up to 20 percent of investment volume, or, in the case of zone-border aid, up to 25 percent.

Shift

Emphasis on aid for industrial development reflected the shift in the weaker areas from agrarian occupations to industrial. Industrial development after the war was fairly homogeneous. Germany was industrialized relatively late, and postwar rebuilding allowed a more even development than in other big European coun

The arbitrary drawing of boundaries after the war, howev er, played havoc with established infrastructure and explains the stress on development in the zone-border area. Industry along the northern part of the East German border was oriented toward Berlin and that in the central toward Saxony. Now, the northern industry has been shifted toward the Rhine-Ruhr area, and the more southernly has been grouped around Nuremberg.

An example of successful development in the zone-border region is the Wolfsburg-Salzgitter axis. Wolfsburg is the home of Volkswagen, and the government has been anxious to draw more riod 1972-1975, the city of Salzgitter received DM 1.9 billion (then worth about \$655 million) in commercial investments subsidized by the government. Braunschweig and Peine received DM 686 million (\$235 million) and DM 514 million (\$175 million). Altogether, Action Program 6 posted DM 4.9 billion (\$1.65 bil-

A zone-border area that has area running along the border in northeastern Bavaria. The landscape itself is not congenial to industry. Action programs in North Bavaria and East Bavaria put DM 4.3 billion (\$1.5 billion) and 3.2 billion (\$1.1 billion) into new commercial investments in 1972-75. A heavy emphasis here tourism in the region.

Tourism is also stressed in two foundries particularly hard. difficult northern regions not in

the site of intensive aid, on the credits and guarantees for the res-Western border rather than the tructuring itself. successful—but the success has supplemented through other pro-

crisis, which has hit the Saar

In 1972-75, DM 3.9 billion the zone-border area, Western (\$1.3 billion) in new commercial Schleswig-Holstein, bordering on investments were subsidized in the North Sea, and East Fries- the tiny state. The restructuring land, a part of Lower Saxony also in the Saar steel industry through on the North Sea. Both areas suf- its consolidation in the Luxemfer industrially by being cut off bourg firm, Arbed, is expected to from the Kiel-Hamburg-Bremen trim at least 8,000-9,000 jobs. axis. Even tourism is difficult to Bonn is setting up a special DM support because the season in 200-million (\$100-million) prothese northern areas is relatively gram to help retrain these workers and create new jobs. In addi-Another region which has been tion, the government is providing

Eastern, is Saarland. Surprisingly, Joint project aid is just the core government officials consider re- of government measures promotgional development here quite ing regional deviopment. It is

to small and medium-sized industry from the European Recovery Program Fund (ERP, a holdover from the Marshall Plan), nationwide infrastructure investment programs, special tax write-offs in the zone-border area and special programs like that for Saarland or the special Volkswagen program to cope with VW's 1975 layoff of 25,000 workers. Berlin

tax breaks and subsidies. In 1977, for example, the regional development budget called for DM 588 million (now worth \$295 million) in direct subsidies. A further DM 666 million (\$333 million) in lost taxes was budgeted for the investment premium. This basic investment subsidy of

benefits from a variety of special

current dollars) is foreseen for each year in the planning period.

This was supplemented in 1977 by DM 40 million (\$20 million) in the special VW program, and another DM 40 million in funds from the infrastructure investment program designed for regional development projects. Under the second program, DM 500 million (\$250 million) is to be made available in the 1977-80 period. Also in 1977, DM 365 million (now worth \$182 million) was forthcoming from the ERP funds for low-interest commercial loans, available to firms in sup-

port areas as well as others. All in all, direct government aid for regional development runs to about DM 1.5-2 billion (\$750 addition, the government's highway and housing policy also takes account of regional development.

But government officials in Bonn caution that a change in national economic development will sharply reduce the effectiveness of regional aid programs. Overall economic growth is likely to be much slower. The share of industry in GNP will increase, but this will represent increased productivity through new technologies and not more jobs. Those areas that are still under-industrialized-like the Bayarian Woods or East Friesland-are likely to remain so. Nor do these areas attract menor service industries, which tend to locate in high-pop-



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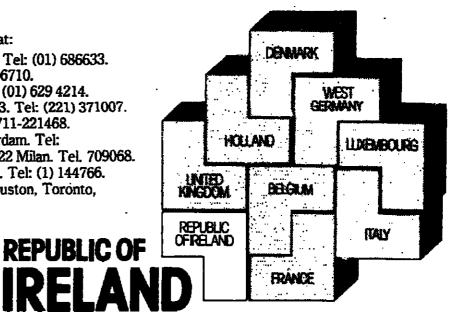
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Italy: Political Stakes of Regionalization Are High

By Christine Lord

ROME (IHT)—The place was meeting was among a small "inside" group of politicians. The issue was whether the functions of the employment office, a powerful centralized machine through which the Christian Democrats extend their influence throughout Italy, would be turned over to the regions as part of their job of administering local economic mat-

The Christian Democrat, with a significant look around at his colleagues from other parties, said confidentially to them: "Look, we know we will have to give up some of our powers. But that one-really, that's a bit too much to expect."

The Stakes

The political stakes in regionalization in Italy are far greater than the mere shift of power away from the central government where it has remained for so long. Local elections in recent vears have conferred increasing power on the left-wing parties, and by now the majority of Italian cities and towns are under administrations that are Communist, Socialist, or mixed. Because of this, the implementation of regional administrations will, in a very real way, mean a shift of power from the hands of the Christian Democrats, who still dominate the central government, into the hands of the left-wing parties.

Questions

The Italian Constitution itself provides for decentralization of some powers to the regions. Matters of territorial development (including urban affairs), social services, and the local economy are clearly declared under regional jurisdiction. The central government is made responsible for areas affecting the entire nation such as foreign and monetary

Local elections in recent years have conferred

increasing power on the left-wing parties,

and by now the majority of Italian cities and

Communist, Socialist, or mixed.

policy, the armed forces, and edu-

But beyond these general outlines the constitution leaves a number of questions wide open to interpretation and debate. For instance: Does the management of urban matters refer simply to housing and transport, or more broadly to all environmental planning? Does the regional jurisdiction over agriculture and forestry extend to commerce of agricultural goods, to the water supply, and to ecological matters in

Rightful Clout

Debate over such fine points has been a reason for much of the delay in bringing decentralization about, not least because the central government has frequently interpreted the constitution in the most restrictive way possible. The result has been a fragmented implementation of regional powers that has deprived those administrations of much of their rightful

Five of Italy's 20 regions have already enjoyed a considerable amount of autonomy since the postwar period. Those are the regions which, by virtue of their ethnic or geographical characteristics, were granted a so-called 'special statute" that could take into account their particular needs and which in many areas rendered them largely independ-

Special

The regions under a special statute are Val d'Aosta, Trentinoalto Adige (or South Tyrol), and Fruili-Venezia Giulia, which have sizable French. German and Slovenian-speaking minorities respectively, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

Implementation of the remaining 15 regions as administrative entities has proceeded more slowly. Centrist Christian Democrats' efforts to consolidate their power base in the immediate postwar period have resulted in a highlycentralized government apparatus and a vertical system of administration-hardly conducive, or congenial, to the decentralization that regional government implies.

Alongside this vertical power structure has grown a plethora of

tions-the so-called parastatowhich frequently represented sectarian interests and, as an instrument of patronage, grew to be one of the most effective tools of power the Christian Democrats possessed

Jungle

The enormous power represented by such organizations is illustrated by the difficulties that have been encountered in any attempt to do away with them. Italy has about 60,000 such agencies, many of which serve no known function but that of furnishing their employees with a monthly paycheck. Attempts to cut back this bureaucratic jungle have been regularly opposed by, above the Christian Democrats. Since many of these organizations-useless or otherwise-deal in areas that now are under regional jurisdiction, legislative action was taken to do away with them. After much deliberation, a total of 74 of the agencies were listed for elimination, including the National Consortium of Producers of Canapa, the Consortium for Protection Against Diseases and Parasites of Cultivated Plants, the National Federation of Associations of Large Families, and the Autonomous Agency for Land Reform, Irrigation and Reassessment of the Provinces of Arezzo, Perugia, Siena and Terni.

Outcry

The extent of the list created such an outcry from various interest groups that it was revised to 62-I2 agencies fewer. In this way, the continued existence of such organizations as the National Rice Agency, the National Agency for Assistance to Children of Border Regions, and the National Union for the Propagation of Equine Species is assured at least in the near future.

Under such circumstances, it is little wonder that regional development, which would distribute powers and resources throughout the country, has been a long time getting off the ground.

The first concrete moves toward implementing regional administrations were not made until the 1960s. This was largely due to the shift in the political scene toward the left and the general disillusionment of Italians with the inefficiencies and semi-governmental organiza- shortcomings of the Christian

Finnish Town Is Built On Laboratory Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

main urban socioeconomic homesteaders. groups. Of the working-age popuing population.

Purpose

The laboratory-scale philosophy has meant that Tapiola's four of the 144 families que planners have kept their sense of purpose. There is no intention that the town will grow beyond the population originally planned, although in fact there is another fully integrated new town developing not far away at Kivenlahti, on the shores of the Baltic. "Tapiola has avoided the mistake of first setting goals and then changing them," Mr. Itkonen points out.

The architectural integrity of Tapiola is maintained by juxtaposing medium-rise and low-rise buildings, providing single-family dwellings and row houses with large tracts of woodland, mainly the facilities and services of multi-story buildings.

generation community in a country where two decades ago almost country.

half of the people were rural

In 1975, Tapiola was awarded lation, just more than half are a prize by the French Institute de employed within the town. Ulti- la Vie-not solely for its architecmately, there should be about tural excellence but also for its 7,000 jobs providing work for success in developing into an inmore than 80 percent of the earn- tegrated community in which 96 percent of the residents polled in a University of Helsinki survey said that they liked living there.

The survey found that only tioned wanted to leave. One family wanted to go back to the city. Another family head had to travel too far to work. A third family did not like living in a multi-story building. In the fourth case, the mother had a problem carrying small children in a building without an elevator.

Bearings

When a visitor first visits Tapiola, he may have difficulty in getting his bearings. But what may be a problem to a visitor is an asset for the residents. The pine and birch, have not been bulldozed. The town has largely Community spirit appears to succeeded in providing the sylvan be high. Tapiola is still a first-surroundings that appeal so much surroundings that appeal so much to the people of this forested

Democratic administration.

Nearly a decade has passed since 1968 when a law was passed providing for the election of reional councils, or parliaments, In 1975, an earlier provision delegating the government to decide which matters should pass from central to regional jurisdiction was renewed and made more specific. It required that the government hear both the regions and a special parliamentary committee towns are under administrations that are for regional affairs before making any final decision on the extent of regional powers.

Deadlines Fixed

After years of political wran-gles and slowdowns, the effects of the regional law began to show some results only last summer when clear-cut deadlines for the implementation of regional administrations were fixed. This was part of an overall program drawn up by the six major parties administrations some taxes that in July. Implementation is to be are now the prerogative of the staggered over the next three central government (principally years according to sector.

Many difficulties have been encountered in carrying out regionalization that exists on paper. Institutions that should be participating in the process of decentralization often function only in part. Regional planning in a concrete sense is still in its infancy. Regional administrations have been rendered less efficient than they might be by an ongoing tendency toward the system of patronage, and by the transfers of large numbers of personnel from obsolete organs of the central government.

As a result, actual delegation of powers has often been limited to minor areas of action, and the current structural and fiscal crises in many local administrations have contributed to the risk that the new regional governments may be weakened at the outset by

their very mability to intervene The danger, of course, is that the regions may become merely a fourth bureaucracy-after central

government, provinces, and cities or towns. But ideally and this is the vision of the proponents of regionalism—they should serve as flexible coordinating bodies that would enable local governments to make full use of their own autonomy in planning and legislative matters. There have been some recent encouraging signs in that direction: A tendency by the regions to delegate more powers to local administrative bodies: The formation of associations of cities and towns in horizontal

rather than a hierarchical organi-Financing Unresolved

Regional financing is still an unresolved issue. The state is to assure the regions of financial means both by ceding to regional the road circulation tax on motor vehicles), and by earmarking a percentage of national revenues to the regions-chiefly from gasoline and tobacco, which is a government monopoly.

Income should also be forthcoming from a fund for regional development; but central government administrators are predictably reluctant to release the financial levers they still control.

The Common Market also contributes from its fund for regional development; Italy has traditionally been one of the prime beneficiaries. Paradoxically, the country has at times failed to take advantage of available funds because of bureaucratic inefficiency and poor organization. The EEC announced in February that it had earmarked 1,000 billion lire (approximately \$1.2 billion) for the Italian regions, mainly the country's poor south.

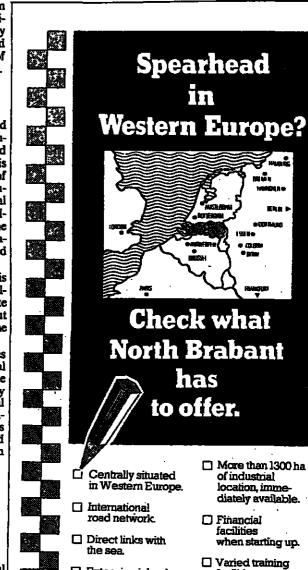


Small Summit Meeting at Mercedes-Benz Berlin

In October, the makers of the world famous nationally-known companies to support the Mercedes-Benz automobile, celebrated the city's efforts to secure old jobs and create company's diamond jubilee in Berlin by unnew ones. In Berlin, Germany's largest veiling its first ecologically safe, pollutionfree, hydrogenpowered bus. With 4,000 employees in Berlin, Daimler-Benz is the fifth largest private employer in the city. Every Mercedes leaving any of Daimler-Benz's assembly plants contains precision instruments made in Berlin. Since 1970, Daimler-Benz has invested about US \$ 76 Mio in Berlin and additional investments totalling US \$ 55 Mio are planned through 1982. Daimler-Benz, by taking advantage of Berlin's special tax and investment incentives, is only one of many inter-

industrial city, middle-sized companies recently established operate just as successfully as important international firms. For information about investment incentive programmes and additional possibilities in Berlin, contact: Info 57/78, Presse-und Informationsamt des Landes Berlin, Rathaus Schöneberg, 1000 Berlin 62.

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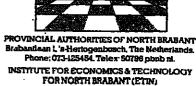
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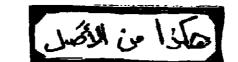
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.A Special Report.

Ireland: Attracting New Industry to the 'Auld Sod'

nav become Authority is moving this largely provinces in agricultural country into the 20th century. Founded in the 1950s. the proposition the IDA now employs more than 500 experts in 24 offices, 14 of them overseas. Their job: To ate local gover. use of there tract new industry to the "anld .Sod" and to make sure the new firms profitably employ Irish workers once they arrive and set

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"The IDA's success is the envy of most European countries," admits a British industrialist.

More than 700 companies have come into Ireland under IDA auspices since 1960. The fixed assets of these newcomers now total almost \$1.2 billion.

Foreign manufacturers are attracted to Ireland because, while it is inside the tariff wall of the European Economic Community, land costs and wages are far below those on the Continent. It's the least densely populated EEC country — with plenty of green fields in which to put up new plants.

Emigrants Return

"The chief inducement the IDA offers," explains Hugh Alston, who heads IDA activity in Britain, "is a tax exemption on all profits from exports until 1990. Firms can either reinvest these profits or take them out of the country. A firm may also write off up to 120 percent of the cost of new plant and machinery in its on Market & first year of operation.

its fund forg "We've done cost comparisons, and Ireland now offers a return on investment that's three times as good as what is available in -other European locations. Payble funds be back of investment in Ireland inefficient comes twice as quickly as elseation. The E-- where. And these aren't just our ebruary that figures. The statistics of the U.S. (100) billion b-- Department of Commerce show \$1.2 billion is that the return on investment is, mainly lk-... clocked by U.S. affiliates in Ireland is far in excess of what U.S. firms do elsewhere in Europe."

DUBLIN (IHT) — Ireland's approved projects. "We arrange grants towards the cost of fixed assets, " he explains, "including site development." The size of the grant "depends on how badly Ireland needs your particular industry and how many jobs you're going to provide in what region of Ireland that may badly need employment," Mr. Brown says. "In the largely undeveloped western part of the country, grant levels can go up to 50 percent of fixed investment. Elsewhere, the limit is 35 percent."

Impressed

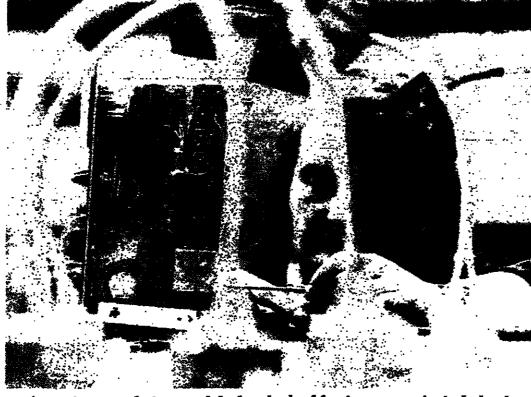
The Netherlands IDA chief. Barry O'Connell, says his clients are impressed by the fact that the IDA offers what amounts to onestop service. "We can guarantee loans," he says, "subsidize interest charges, take an equity stake in your project if we really want it badly enough. We operate advisory services in selecting a site, raising the money, training manpower and slashing the legal red tape. And we don't cut and run once the firm is in business in Ireland. We have a network of regional offices all over the country and our reps are on the scene when they're needed."

The roll of firms makes an impressive list. The British giant, Courtanld's, has put up a \$50million plant in remote Donegal. America's Black & Decker expects to employ more than 1,000 in its plant in Kildare, which went from an empty site to a functioning production line in just six months.

The Scandinavian Tretoro company makes tennis balls in its \$8-million Irish plant because Irish wages are one-third what it would have to pay workers in

From America

Almost half the new firms attracted by the IDA have been American, attracted primarily by the fact that the workers speak English. Burlington Industries al-Terry Brown, the IDA man in ready has two factories in the Paris, points out that the IDA of- country, employing more than headquarters its entire European fers direct capital grants to IDA 1,000 workers, and has just an- operation in Dublin.



An engineer works in one of the hundreds of foreign companies in Ireland.

nounced plans to invest \$90 million in four new plants. U.S. Department of Commerce figures help to explain this enthusiasm for Ireland. The incoming American firms enjoy a 29.5 percent return on investment per year, the highest return achieved in any

The Japanese are not far behind. So many Irish foremen have been taken to Japan to see its manufacturing methods that a TV film crew recently did a documentary on them — "The Rice Paddies." This arch-Catholic country was scandalized to see Paddy, Kevin and the other fine lads being massaged by Japanese women during their off-hours and attending heathen Shinto ceremo-

Among IDA's satisfied Japanese clients, is Asahi, which now

There have been some problems. Several years ago, the IRA kidnapped the head of a Dutch company, Ferenka, and held him for weeks. For a time, he and his firm were local heroes. Then two Irish unions began to fight in the Ferenka plant. The company decided it didn't want to stay in Ireland any longer, and 1,400 jobs

"The biggest problem with the workers here," says a manufacturer from the U.S.A., "is that they're still basically farmers. If the weather's good, they're more likely to want to go get the hay in than clock in for a day on the assembly line. After all, the family land is very important to them. So what we've done is institute a split-shift system during the peak agricultural months, giving every man some time off daily to get the chores done."

Irish workers are unskilled and

often unschooled. "Some American companies prefer this," admits the manufacturer. "It's like writing on a blank slate. You can train them to do the job just as you want them to do it without having to erase bad old habits."

To solve the lack of skilled workers, the IDA works with Ireland's Industrial Training Authority (ANCO) in operating 10 permanent training centers and several temporary schools around the countryside.

We'll also provide grants of up to 100 percent of the cost of agreed training programs for workers in new industries," adds Connolly Cole, who heads the IDA office in Copenhagen. Half of the costs for this training is paid by the EEC Social Fund, the only EEC assistance the IDA gets. All its other funds come from the Irish taxpaver.

The slight cloud on the IDA

tive for export profits is due to run out in 1990, now just more than a decade away. That could be amended at the whim of the Dail, the Irish legislature, and

most insiders seem to feel that the

date would be extended if cutting

other countries and regions offer-

ing similar incentive deals. Wales

it off tended to dampen IDA results. There is now competition from

and Northern England have sales teams out, stalking the same list of prospects being wooed in Ire-Also, an Irish ecological lobby has recently emerged, complaining that new plants would destroy

natural beauty and wildlife. The drug company, Schering-Plough, recently pulled back from signing a deal with the IDA after local residents protested about danger to the atmosphere.

Triply Clean

Merck, a German pharmaceu-tical company, successfully met the ecologists' challenge when choosing Ireland for the site of its largest single investment outside the United States — a \$70-million factory in the Suir Valley at Bal-

lydine, Tipperary.
"Naturally, the arrival of a large chemical plant in the depths of the countryside caused a bit of a stir. ' ' says a company representative. "But we took the initiative to make sure that the people understood what we planned to do, before opinions hardened on the subject.

The water from the river used in the plant is triply cleaned by filtration, chemically and biologically, before being put back in the stream.

When Merck found that its plant made it the possessor of a half-mile of fishing rights on the river, it promptly gave the rights back to the Clonmel and District Anglers' Club, which had owned them previously, with only one proviso: that its employees could

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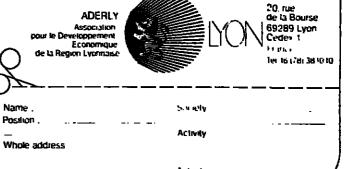
costs plus too rate services such as

slopes and the Mediterranean, while the city itself offers a lively and varied There are other large metropo-

only a short distance from the ski

litan treas - whem the emphasis is on "large" and which are becoming increasingly univable. And there are also vast underdeveloped areas which can offer sunshine and subsidies But the desert is perhaps the only place where the sun shines all the time -and subsidies can't guarantee your

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.A Special Report

French Provinces Need Firm Industry Commitments

NANTES (IHT)—France's regional policy needs a major overhall if it is to adjust to and survive the strained economic outlook for coming years, according to DATAR's commissioner for industrialisation in the West Atlantic area, Mr. Jacques

"There has been no fundamental remodeling of France's industrial geography," Mr. Voisart states. New units were added in the regions, while old ones were kept running in traditional areas-increasingly staffed by migrant workers. But we can no

longer gamble on strong growth or increasing foreign investment

to cancel out mistakes." Mr. Voisart is urging DATAR to put maximum muscle into its present negotiations with major French industrial companies on their future industrial location and expansion plans.

Investment Decisions

"France's future regional development will be determined by their investment decisions—and how far the Parisian industrial establishment resists the temptaThe relocation of university and government electronics research

units to central Brittany led to the emergence of a flourishing electronics sector—though the industry's dependence on government con-

tracts is also seen as a factor deciding many firms to set up in the

tion to abandon balanced regional growth as a priority in favor of, for example, a massive export drive. There is a major risk of companies just extending existing units, rather than creating new ones in areas with environmental and transport drawbacks, like the West Atlantic. And they will prefer developing heavy, high-tech-nology industry in areas with a strong industrial base."

Without firm commitments from industry. Mr. Voisart also fears the anarchic development of sub-contracting activities and major employment problems in some regions.

Showcase

West Atlantic is a case in point. Mr. Voisart's 91,000square kilometer parish, covering the western tip of France-Britanny- and the Loire estuary, is billed as a showcase of successful regional development.

With the aid of a hefty amount of regional development funds. 130,000 industrial jobs were created in the area, infrastructures and agriculture were modernized, and the population outflow halt-

and government electronics research units to central Brittany led to the emergence of a flour- of France can be found the ishing electronics sector—though the industry's dependence on government contracts is also seen as a factor that influenced many firms to set up in the area.

Salvaging Firms

"Three out of the four new jobs created in Brittany," Mr. Voisart points out, "were created by local firms, but their expansion was closely linked to the activities of national and multinational firms in the area. And they are preponderantly in the consumer goods, sub-contracting and services sectors. Apart from a few industries around Nantes and St. Nazaire the region as a whole has failed to attract a strong enough base of capital goods and intermediary industries. Now many small firms are in difficulty. With my 32-person team I spend at least half my time helping to salvage them—and the jobs they provide."

Commando Tactics

The "commando tactics" of former naval officer Mr. Voisart and his team, which have helped find new financing or partners

But others point out that the Industrial Participation Institute Voisart team is merely stepping in where local chambers of com- call on company research capamerce have failed to act. Mr. bilities and help backstop and Voisart has recently won agree- create new local businesses. ment for the establishment of an

These firms have a key role to

that will mobilize local savings,

If French growth stagnates, and regional development becomes a poor relation of the French economic policy, Mr. Voisar! forsees a 12-percent unemployment rate in his area by 1980—"an intolerable situation."

play in giving jobs to the 50,000

tic's labor market for the next 10

years, assuming the French econ-

only continues its modest growth

rate, Mr. Voisart states. Their

effectiveness, however, will be

conditioned by the overall pat-

tern of French industrial invest-

ment, as well as by a true decen-

tralization of economic, political

and administrative power to the

regions.

or more job seekers who will ar-rive each year on the West Atlan-

Roads No Longer Lead to Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

work of country-wide access points to computerized data processing and retrieval facilities (the Transpac" system).

This improvement in infrastructures has been accompanied by a nationwide policy of developing industrial zones and the beginnings of a decentralization process for research and banking facilities. Toulouse has thus become the second "science" town in France, concentrating research facilities in the aerospace and related sectors, and Lyon is now the second banking center after

Limited

DATAR's own financial means are limited (its 1978 budget for the regional development fund totaled 258 million francs or \$50 The relocation of university million), but its funds have a catalytic function. On DATAR's investment map

> names of most of the leading U.S. and German industries. There are also some British, a few Swedish, Belgian and Spanish-but almost no Japanese-names. Since 1971, DATAR estimates that some 50,000 jobs have been directly created by foreign investment German), which have benefited from subsidies of up to 25 percent of total capital investment or 25,000 francs per job created (\$5,000). Mr. Essig points out that a lot of new investment decisions have been hanging fire awaiting the outcome of last month's crucial legislative elections. Others, he admits, are stalled by exaggerated fears of bureaucratic complications and a troubled labor climate." But he points out that U.S. investments in France nevertheless rose 25 percent in 1977, with several U.S. firms either expanding commitments or moving European head-

Groundwork

toral uncertainties.

quarters to France despite elec-

Much of the groundwork for attracting foreign investors is done by DATAR's overseas offic-

But major headaches and hard choices lie ahead for French regional policy, not least the restructuring of the steel industry in the Lorraine, which local businessmen claim will generate major difficulties in the sub-contracting and tertiary units...

Stockholm, Rome and Tokyo, as well as during the fairly frequent flying visits abroad by both Mr. Essig and DATAR's five regional commissioners.

Until recently, the key feature of DATAR's approach was the development of urban counterweights to Paris-Nice, Grenoble. Rennes, Rouen, Clermont Ferrand-plus the eight "equilibrium poles" of Lyon-St. Etienne. Lille, Aix-Marseille, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Nazaire,

Nancy-Metz and Strasbourg. But as these poles began to develop "big city" problems and the rural exodus continued, DATAR policy became increasingly concerned with rural areas, and small

Contracts

Since 1974, 59 contracts have been concluded by DATAR with medium-sized towns to revitalize city centers and historic districts and to develop their economic, cultural and tourist potential. Contracts provide for an array of financial aids from DATAR and other public bodies. Eighty-five contracts du pays have been concluded with small rural zones and

another 80 are under negotiation. A series of major programs has also been launched for the particularly backward rural areas with high unemployment rates—the Massif Central, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Corsica, Brittany, Dordogne, and Languedoc Roussiion. The rural renewal program budget totaled 312 million francs in 1978 (\$60 million) with an additional 80 million francs being allocated to a special program to create non-agricultural jobs in ru-

Separate interministerial mis-

special conservation mission has been charged with acquiring some 10,000 hectares in coastal areas by 1980.

Technology Park

A "technology park" has been launched near Antibes, with several French research units and foreign firms already setting up there. Mr. Essig sees DATAR continuing to make a major effort to decentralize research into the provinces, to act as a magnet for industries.

But major headaches and hardchoices lie ahead for French regional policy, not least the restructuring of the steel industry in the Lorraine, which local businessmen claim will generate major difficulties in the sub-contracting and tertiary units, and a major shortfall of jobs for new la-TAR officials seem quite unable to perceive."

But Mr. Essig sees little hope of any future French regional policy coherent with the present. international environment making much of a dent in France'spool of one million unemployed, though he hopes that ongoing negotiations with 64 major French companies on future location plans, and better EEC co-ordination of regional investment incentives will boost France's pros-

Like persons from the provinces. Mr. Essig sees present regional. policy as too centralized. DATAR's efforts to persuade ministries, and companies, to decentralize have had limited success so far.

True regional devolution must result from a major political decision to put muscle into the timid 1972 reforms, he says. Then DA-

for over 120 local firms in the last sions have also been established Come and see us at the Hanover Fair, April 19-27, hall 18, booth 403/504. two years, are bitterly criticized es, or officers in New York, Los (with their own budgets) for the TAR can concentrate on major by some local businessmen, as Languedoc and Aquitaine coastal national priorities, leaving most Angeles, Frankfurt, London, "running a first aid station." Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, areas and the Mediterranean. A details to regional bodies. Rey position At the intersection of Europe's highways, at the major junction of Europe's rail network, with direct waterway connection to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, The Netherlands and Switzerland, and with an international "Drive -in Airport" only a fifteen-minute run from the town. This geographical key position in Europe is offered by Cologne. Industrial, banking and insurance centre. Please send me further Europe's venue for international trade fairs and exhibitions. A market of four million people. With a trained manpower for trade and industry. Cologne offers developed industrial sites with immediate access to transport facilities and in sizes to suit everybody. Centre of Trade for 2000 years - make it yours! To: Stadt Köln Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung D 5 Köln 1, Am Hof 52 Western Germany



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A Special Report.

Spanish 'Sodis' Offer Helping Hand Rather Than Handout

By Harry Debelius

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for the new M ADRID (IHT)—"Save Gredos." "No develop-ment in Gredos." "Make e French the modest the Mate. B. Gredos a park." Such slogans ever. William sprayed on walls all over this city ic overall p have converted the lovely Gredos dustrial mig mountain area about 60 miles y a true doc west of here into a symbol of ionne, polig Spaniards' growing anxiety about the quality of life and about de-Power log velopment for development's

In the final quarter of 1977, the rising line on Spain's unemployment graph crossed the one-million mark-for a total labor force of approximately 13 million-and the line is still pointing upward. The government made an emergency \$76-million grant at the end of February for make-work projects in the three regions hardest hit by the current Andalusia in the south, Extremadura in the west and, far off in the Atlantic, the Canary Islands.

choices that could employ many Span-At the same time, vast projects iards are stalled or moving very slowly. The projects are unpopular, and Prime Minister Adolfo iry in il Suarez's Center Democratic Unclaim in identification with them.

Projects

Such controversial projects include:

 The ambitious proposal to on mission pump water from the Tagus Rivwith acquir er over a lofty mountain range lares in me and through a 20-mile tunnel to the Segura River on the Mediterranean watershed, in order to get the most out of Spain's limited water resources.

park has be The hotly disputed constructibes, with a tion of a road through or along arch unit a the coast of Europe's largest wildeach setting life preserve, the Coto Donana in sees Dalk the southwestern province of ca majordi. Huelva,

research used the The much needed and much as a magnet maligned superhighway for the underdeveloped northwestern relaches and le glon of Galicia, plus nuclear powfor french: er-plants in the Basque country it least their and elsewhere in Spain.

steel industry Many of the arguments for and nel, healist against such projects are good all generatest ones. Some observers feel, howevif the white er, that rather than acting as a ary units an referee, the Suarez government jobs former has generally put off decisions. nts which I By failing to take a firm stand on em quite unt each public-works issue, the government has unwittingly allowed

sees but is the parties of the left to seize the thench reactissues of purity, quality of life attn the pas and ecological balance. Spain's tronnent E leaders have let the onus of decsent in Franciades of reckless development, on unemples with no heed for ecological balthat ongoing ance and sociological factors, fall at major Fig. squarely on their own shoulders, Induce her these observers feel.

1 110 courts Notwithstanding Spain's cur-Franci, p ple learned under Gen. Francisco Franco to be highly suspicious of present tent ment project and to look for safecentrals guards to protect the rights of res-1. it pesse idents of the area in question. omplants, w. Now they do not hesitate to raise

their new democratic voices in results of the Franco regime's de-

Official efforts to solve the energy problem through nuclear power, for instance, are meeting severe opposition in the form of marches, public assemblies and even bombs at construction sites. But it is not a one-sided argument. While Spain undoubtedly needs to develop its own ensources, it is equally true that the decision on where to locate nuclear power stations was based as much on motives of private profit as on the nation's

If development was reckless under the Generalissimo-a lungful of Bilbao air or an eyeful of urban chaos at Torremolinos is sufficient illustration-it was nevertheless planned to some extent. Whether as a result of, or in spite of, successive overall official economic plans, Spain boomed.

The key element in such plans for regional economic progress was known as the development pole. It was supposed to attract industry as a magnetic pole attracts iron filings.

For the most part, however, the

Portugal: High Ideals

But Limited Resources

ISBON (IHT)—"We can't ignore the differences in the level

of development which separate the various regions of our

country," said President Ramalho Eanes at his inauguration

here in July, 1976. "It's not merely a question of creating more

riches or of distributing them fairly in general terms; it is neces-

sary for the country to develop in a harmonious fashion so that

every Portuguese, regardless of where he is born, is a full

Despite the best wishes of the country's leaders, however, Por-

rugal has little more than human resources to dedicate to such

an ideal. Its economy has been reeling ever since the revolution,

and only now-by dint of belt-tightening to an extent unknown

Thus, there is no overall area development plan as such, al-

though a number of major projects are underway, financed pri-

marily by loans from the European Economic Community total-

ing \$90 million since 1974, not counting a recent 10-year loan of \$20 million to build a copper smelting plant.

The need to rebuild Portugal's economy has been complicated

by the return of about 700,000 refugees from Angola. For a

nation with a population of little more than eight million, the

task of finding housing, jobs, schooling and other necessities for

part of Portugal, the Tras Os Montes region in the mountainous

northeast, some of the refugees are being housed in prefabricat-

The construction of a hydroelectric plant at Setubal, south-west of Lisbon across the wide mouth of the Tagus, accounts for

more than one-third of the \$90 million in EEC funds. Another

hydroelectric plant at Pochinho on the River Duoro, nearly 100

miles east of Oporto (the home of Port wine), is being built with

the help of \$20 million borrowed from the EEC. Oporto itself is

the site of another development project. There a \$16-million

EEC loan is being used to repair and expand facilities in the

Political upheaval is not the only factor holding back Portugal's economic recovery. Early this year a storm smashed into the coat at Sines, midway between Lisbon and the southwestern

tip of the country, tearing out about 1,500 feet of port facilities

that were built under a program inaugurated only six years ago.

—H.D.

ed homes, 500 of which have been donated by Norway.

That problem is less acute now that Argentina and Venezuela

in the rest of Europe—are there signs of improvement.

_____ Refugees

so many persons has been colossal.

port area, known as Leixoes.

velopment poles were not impressive. The poles generally fell far short of their goals; the importance of infrastructure in a developing region was frequently overlooked, and they did not halt the tide of emigration from underprivileged areas. Not surprisingly, post-Franco governments have sought different formulas to

Taking the place of the rigid comprehensive plans of the past is a new flexible program based on an entirely different concept. The new program leaves area development to private industry

through a huge public-private hybrid, the National Institute for

boost the fortunes of citizens in

backward areas.

Industry (INI). This concept incorporates a hard-headed business approach and casts INI somewhat in the role of a merchant bank, helping to finance and arrange financing for promising business ventures. It is different from the classic public-sector financing of area

development in EEC countries. INI controls four industrial deelopment corporations, known in Spanish bureaucratic vernacu-

Sodican in the Canaries, Sodian in Andalusia and Sociex in Extremadura. The sodis have barely enough funding to meet overhead and to make limited investments in small- and medium-sized companies. This is new for INL whose role up to now has been almost invariably in big business. Sodi administrators do not go into an area with any preconceived global plan for develcoment. Their aim is to stimulate the growth of profit-making activities and employment by offer-

the necessary investments. The big difference between a pure public-sector program and the sodis is that INI and its partners in the chosen development areas are out to make a profit if possible and—as far as INI is concerned-at least to cover the costs of counseling and financing. Furthermore, the sodis cannot become a permanent crutch because the life of each program is limited by law to 10 years.

ing know-how and by organizing

Functions

"The sodis are really catalysts for regional development," INI foreign relations director Adriano Gomez Molina said. "We don't want any inviable firms in the

program."
The first sodi was set up in 1972-five years before Gen. Franco's death—as a pilot program designed to help the general's native region of Galicia. The others were established by royal decrees in 1977.

Their functions, in the words of one of the decrees, include "carrying out surveys for the purpose of stimulating and promoting industrial development, as well as lending all kinds of assistance, whether technical, administrative, financial or economic...fomenting joint action among firms in the region which will tend to improve business organization for a more competitive

in the region, sharing in the ownership of existing or newly established companies." The prime source of financing for firms under the sodi program is the national network of savings banks, which have been officially encouraged to give preferential treatment to investment prosusually becomes a partner in such

position...promoting investments

New as it is, the program already has some success stories to tell. In the Canary Islands, Sodican promoted a company that markets an irrigation system especially adapted to banana plan-

business ventures, however small,

with an average share of 35 to 40

Drop by Drop

The system, which waters the roots of each banana plant continously but only drop by drop, has proved to have several advantages over the traditional sheet wawhole plantations. The new system is cheaper, saves water (which is in very short supply in the Canaries) and the plants seem

lar as sodis—Sodiga in Galicia, tering system that inundates number of INI partnerships in its program has spawned only three area development programs. This Sodican in the Canaries, Sodian whole plantations. The new sys-regional development programs, partnerships with INI. regional development programs. In 14 months of operation in Extremadura, it studied about 70 to do better.
Insistence on sound business only 10. In Andalusia, the proportion has been higher—10 out

The nature of the sodis, with their preference for small and prospects naturally limits the of about 40. In the Canaries, the compassing role of the classic rather than a handout,

businessmen about what sodi can proposals and chose to share in medium-sized enterprises and the do for them. It sometimes takes a socis limited funds, prohibits while for them to realize that the them from aspiring to the all-en-

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A Special Report.

EEC Joint Fund to Solve Regional Issues

(Continued from Page 1) industrial or service sectors that create new jobs or guarantee existing ones. The amount of aid depends on the number of jobs created, but typically covers up to

20 percent of the investment. To finance infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water supply in mountainous and other difficult farming areas or infrastructure linked to industrial development. This can cover up to 30 percent of the cost of the investment.

The money is given as soon as the government concerned demonstrates that the work is being carried out. It is then paid directly to the investor or, as is more usually the case, straight into the national treasury as a reimbursement for national aid already spent on the project.

Thus, in large part, the fund consists of an exchange of resources from one nation to another. According to Michael Herbert, an Irish member of the European Parliament, only 40 percent of the grants distributed by the fund constitute a true transfer of resources. He said the rest of the allocations are simply recycled among states.

Most people in the EEC would find it hard to say what the ERDF is or what it has done for them. Only recently has its name appeared at construction sites

where it is making a contribution. All applications to the fund must be first processed through the national governments. From the beginning. France refused to agree to the proposal that beneficiaries should be allowed to apply directly to Brussels. In any case, the EEC Commission does not have sufficient staff to administer the fund directly or even to control all the spending.

The fund has been increased to \$700 million a year. And under new rules still being worked out, the EEC Commission will have part of the total—probably about \$120 million annually—to spend on development projects outside the national quota system.

The fund is small in comparison to the need. Total ERDF allocations during its first three dustries would be partly offset by years equaled about half of ERDF aid.

Luxembourg's GNP. France Needs vary greatly. Rural un-EEC budget on regional develop-

EIB Loans

ERDF is one of several aid mechanisms which directly or indirectly channel grants and loans to the regions. All told, more than \$12 billion at current prices had been made available for various social, regional and development purposes up to the end of 1976. The largest part of this was in the form of loans by the Luxernbourg-based European Investment Bank, which provided \$7.2 billion for development projects. Three-quarters of the projects were in the community's less favored regions.

But the bank's actions are independent of the commission, and its loans-usually at commercial rates—are subject to iron-clad guarantees. Last year, the bank loaned nearly \$1.9 billion, of which a third went to Britain, where the biggest beneficiary was the British Steel Corp.

Loans by the European Coal and Steel Communities totaling \$4 billion at current prices contributed to the creation of some 110,000 new jobs for displaced workers in the coal and steel industries.

Between 1973 and 1977, approximately two million persons were given aid by the European Social Fund to train for, and find, new jobs. But six million people are unemployed in the EEC, and nine million more jobs will have to be found between now and 1985 because of the baby boom in the 1960s.

The commission has said it would like to use this discretion- many marginal farmers in busiary part of the fund to compensate disadvantaged regions for mountainous or other low-prothe adverse effects of the economic situation and to repair damage caused by the commission's own more than three-quarters was policies. For example, the deci- spent on CAP, mostly for price sion to rationalize—which essen- support. Only a small fraction tially means to modernize equip- went into boosting living standment and lay off workers—the ards in development regions. steel, shipbuilding or textile in-

alone spends 17 times the entire derdevelopment creates a different set of problems than industrial decline

In the last two decades, emdoyment in agriculture in the EEC has fallen by half, or more than 10 million workers. Ferming in the problem regions is often based on tiny and undercapitalized holdings which are not capable of supporting a family. Energetic youngsters leave to find factory jobs. The old remain. An estimated two-thirds of farmers in the development regions are more than 55 years old.

These regions—mainly in southern Italy, southwestern and western France and western Ireland-find it difficult to attract non-agricultural investment.

A number of things must be done: create employment in order to stabilize the population; provide roads, running water, schools and hospitals; and give financial incentive to older farmers to leave their land in the hands of younger men prepared to apply modern methods.

Mediterranean

The EEC Commission last year submitted detailed proposals for Mediterranean agriculture which would improve the situation of rural communities in Italy and southern France. The emphasis, according to commission President Jenkins, "will be on methods of help which avoid the build-up of wasteful surpluses." This would be unlike the results of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy for dairy products, with its notorious "butter mountain."

CAP, which maintains prices for agricultural products, keeps ness and also aids those working ductive land. Of the EEC's total budget of \$11.5 billion in 1977,

As some EEC officials explain

it, there is little scope for selectivity. CAP sustains prices every. where, making it tantamount to a heavy subsidy for rich farmers in the rich regions. Richer farmers are able to invest more and obtain more matching grants than the poor ones, and thus the richpoor differences increase instead

of diminish. The second main regional problem is the decline of traditional industries. An example is coal. Production has fallen by half in 20 years and employment by more than a million. Wallonia, Limburg, the Ruhr, the Saar, northern and eastern France and several parts of the United Kingdom are coal regions suffering severe decline.

It is difficult to create jobs and solve the environmental problems left over from the years of prosperity because of economic difficulties and high unemployment elsewhere in the EEC.

Even in the richest and most central parts of the EEC, regional problems exist in cities suffering from congestion and inner decay. Here the aim is to divert economic activity to less congested areas and at the same time to develop declining inner city areas.

The EEC's frontier regions best typify the problems caused by its failure to have a supranational regional policy that could treat the question on a broad rather than on a national basis. Some neighboring regions in different countries suffer from inadequate roads and communications or from income and legal differences be-tween states. The area along West Germany's border with the Eastern Bloc has particularly acute problems all its own.

Regional divergencies within the EEC can only be expected to widen with the entry of the three present candidate countries, reece, Portugal and Spain.
Some EEC officials point out

that the new members will make a coordinated, supranational regional policy more desirable. They say such a policy will be necessary to avoid a fatal wasting away of the depressed regions and excessive concentrations of wealth elsewhere.

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Productivity and Union Attitudes

*Productivity in our Northern Ireland plant is certainly as good as in any of the Company's plants in Houston, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela. In 1975 we increased production by 12½%, in 1976 we increased it by a further 30%, and for 1977 further production increases of 25% were planned

it's important to note that much of this increased production was due to the re-equipment of our plant. it is just as important to note that the unions worked cooperatively with us.

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We suffered no internal labor stoppages in 1974, lost ½ day in 1975, nothing in 1976. and 2½ days in 1977. We lose an average of about 13 hours a week through lateness which for 385 employees is tolerable. and absenteeism has averaged 7.8% during the last 2 years.

"A substantial number of our work force have long service with the company here. In fact, 11% have been with us for over 20 years. This record of stability is why we can consistently couple high quality with good production in Northern Ireland.

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We export 95% of our Northern Ireland bits to

NORTHERN **IRELAND** it will pay you to take a longer look

and we are on target. Although Europe, the Middle East and selection of well-trained Airica, to customers who must have their bits on schedule so it's obviously a great advantage to us that Northern Ireland provides excellent land, sea and air transportation. We ship around 2,000 tons a year, with each shipment averaging 5 to 10 tons, and since 97% of our schedules are met on time our record is among the very best of all the Hughes plants.

Local Management

"If you bear in mind the Hughes standards of quality bits and on-time deliveries, it may be worth mentioning that the entire management staff in Northern Ireland is locally recruited and responsible for day-to-day operations.

Government Training Centers

"A considerable amount of our work force recruitment comes from Government Training Centers which do a very good job of basic industrial training. Of course we still have to trim off the rough edges but starting with a good

people is undoubtedly a big advantage which is further enhanced by Government training grants.

Peace on the Shop Floor

"In all our 22 years of manufacturing in Northern Ireland we have never once experienced sectarian strife on the shop floor. Even off the shop floor, in our clubhouse on the plant premises, workers of all denominations mingle and relax in harmony. and at Christmas this includes wives and children as well.

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